BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1818. [NUMBER 1355.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY

Government Advertisement.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council having resolved to modify the terms on which Tenders for the purchase of the Company's Cotton were invited on the 25th of July last, by admitting the payment for the Cotton to be made by bills on England, is pleased to announce that Sealed Tenders will be received at the Chief Secretary's Office on Monday the 17th of this month at noon, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the surplus Cotton provided on account of the Hon'ble Company's Investment in the present Season, and now at the Presidency, estimated to amount to three thousand and ninety four screwed bales as follows

	Bales.
1st Thomil from the Broach Purgunah	2,533.
Ditto ditto Jamboosier	440.
Prime Cotton, the produce of the Oeclasier Purgunah,	121.

As some portion of the above Cotton is in a packed, and some in a screwed state, the Tenders must specify the rate per Surat Candy of 784 lbs. at which the bales so prepared, as well as those which have not been packed or screwed, will be received.

As it is impracticable at present to determine the exact number of bales or quantity of Cotton to be disposed of, Government does not bind itself to deliver it in strict conformity with the quantity contained in the preceding estimate.

The Cotton to be delivered at the Warehouses where it may be lodged; and to be paid for by Bills in favor of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors at the exchange of 2s. 6d. the Bombay Rupee and twelve months after date.

The Cotton must be insured by the purchaser, including the harbour risk, at the full amount of the price at which it is purchased, payable, in case of loss, in England.

The Cotton to be considered as security for the Bills, and for that purpose the Bills of lading and the Policies of Insurance must be assigned over to the Honorable Company and delivered to the Governor in Council, to be placed in the hands of the Hon'ble Court, until the bills drawn on England have been paid or approved security be given to the Honorable Court that the Bills will be paid when due; the Bills of lading and Policies of Insurance to be surrendered to the consignee when such approved security shall have been given or such Bills of Exchange paid: or the Bills of lading and Policies of Insurance will be permitted to remain with the purchaser, on his lodging Company's Paper in the Bombay Treasury equal to the sale value of the Cotton; which paper shall be delivered up to the purchaser, on his producing a receipt for payment of the Bills drawn on England: or, if consigned to the Port of London, the Cotton must be deposited in the Company's Warehouses and the Policies of Insurance placed in the hands of the Governor in Council until advice shall be received of the payment of the Bills.

Musters of the Cotton may be seen on application to the Warehouse Keeper.

The Cotton to be at the risk of the purchaser from the date of the acceptance of the tender, from which date also the purchaser will be chargeable with Warehouse rent.

The usual drawback of the customs will be allowed.

The Governor in Council reserves to himself the right of accepting or rejecting any tender that may be received, without assigning any reasons for the same; any tender not conforming in all respects with the conditions of this advertisement will be peremptorily rejected, as will also any tender that may be delivered after the date and hour above specified.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
Commercial Department,
12th August 1818.

Government Advertisement.

THE following are the rates of Warehouse rent to be charged for the Cotton advertised for sale on the 12th instant.

Raw Bale,.....qrs. 2 per month,
Repacked ,, ... ,, 1 50 do.

To commence one month from the date of the acceptance of the tender, after which period, a full month's rent will become chargeable on the number of bales that may be uncleared, without any reference to or allowance being made for any period short of the month during which the cotton may remain in warehouse; and the same principle shall regulate the charge for each successive month.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT,
14th August 1818.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Extract (part of the 2d paragraph) of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated the 4th of February last, and the notice therein referred to of the provisions of the Act of Parliament relative to the Manifests of Wine, which will be enforced.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the Commercial Department, dated the 4th of February 1818.

PARA. 2d. A notice having been lately published by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs with a view to the strict enforcement of the clause respecting the Manifests of Wine, we have considered it to be proper to transmit a copy thereof in the packet, and to direct that it be communicated to our Commercial servants for their guidance, and published for the information of Merchants who may have occasion to enter Wine at the Custom Houses in India for exportation to this country.

Custom House London Dec. 11, 1817.

NOTICE AS TO THE IMPORTATION OF WINE.

Whereas since the passing of the Act 26 of his present Majesty Cap. 40, Wines have frequently been imported into this country from places not belonging to, or under the dominion of the Crown of Great Britain, without being accompanied by the manifest directed by the said Act: And since the passing of the Act 54 Geo. 3 Cap. 36, Wines have also been imported from the East Indies and the Cape of Good Hope without being manifested, as required by the last mentioned Act: And Whereas it is expedient, after the expiration of a certain time, to enforce the laws with respect to Wine, so irregularly imported, this is therefore to give notice, that if any Wine shall be imported into this kingdom from any Port or Place not belonging to or under the dominion of the Crown of Great Britain after the expiration of three months from the date hereof, not having the manifest required by the said Act of 26 Geo. 3 Cap. 40, such wine will not be admitted to entry. And if any Wine be imported from the East Indies or from the Cape of Good Hope after the expiration of six months from the date hereof, not being manifested as required by the said Act of 54 Geo. 3 Cap. 36, such Wine will be seized, and prosecuted according to the directions of the said last mentioned Act.

By Order of the Commissioners,
(Signed) G. DELAVAUD,
Secretary.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
10th August 1818.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT,

Government Advertisement.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following extract, being the 6th and 7th paragraphs of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 4th February 1818.

Para. 6th In our despatch dated the 3d July last, we authorised you to allow the new monthly Newspaper called "The Spirit of the Times" to pass free of Postage through the territories subject to your Government for a period not exceeding six months.

7th, The proprietor has since applied to us for an extension of this indulgence for a further period of twelve months, and as we see no reason to alter the opinion we have already expressed in regard to the publication in question, we are induced to comply with his request, and we accordingly direct that "The Spirit of the Times" may be allowed, for an additional period of twelve months, to pass free of Postage through the Company's Territories in India.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
11TH AUGUST 1818.

FOR SALE AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,

BLANK forms of POWERS OF ATTORNEY for receiving dividends on India Stock &c.

FREIGHT
To Columbo, Madras & Calcutta,
THE GOOD BRIG

INDUSTRY,
WILLIAM DELLER
COMMANDER,
WILL POSITIVELY SAIL
ON OR BEFORE THE 25TH INSTANT.
FOR PARTICULARS,
Please enquire at the office of
MESSRS. ANDERSON & CO.
Bombay 16th August 1818

A CARD.

SIR ROGER D'FARIA has the honor to announce to his friends and the public, the admission of MR. LUIS FRANCISCO DA SILVA and MR. FRANCISCO ANTONIO DE CARVALHO, as partners in his mercantile and agency establishment at this place; and that the business thereof will henceforward be conducted under the firm of

Roger D'Faria & Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1818.

CARD.

THE interest of Mr. WILLIAM WISENCRAFT in the BOMBAY HOTEL AND TAVERN at this Presidency ceases from the 1st instant.

TAKE NOTICE

Mr. DUNCAN CAMERON most respectfully solicits those Gentlemen who stand endebted to him, to favor him with the amount of their respective accounts as early as possible, application for payment having been repeatedly made individually; as a change in the firm makes this measure absolutely necessary. Mr. C. regrets he is compelled by necessity to call for his accounts in this public manner.

Bombay, 15th August 1818.

Ferrar & Eduljee,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY next the 17th instant,
AND FOLLOWING DAY
AT THEIR ROOMS
IN MEADOW STREET,

SUNDRY Articles of Household Furniture, Plate, Wearing Apparel and other effects of an officer deceased: likewise about 12 Dozens of fine old Madeira. On the same day will be sold an assortment of Books, amongst which are some valuable works, the property of a Gentleman going to England.

Ferrar & Eduljee,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY next,

A quantity of fine Turkey Figs, Muscatel and other Raisins in excellent preservation; imported per Ship Samarang from the Red Sea.

Ferrar & Eduljee,

HAVE for private sale, a complete set of Musical Instruments for a Military Band and a small assortment of new Military Music.

Bombay 15th August 1818.

Sale by Auction

On THURSDAY next the 20th inst.

AND FOLLOWING DAYS,

WILL BE EXPOSED

For Sale by Public Auction,

AT THE ROOMS OF

MESSRS.

Ferrar & Eduljee,

IN MEADOW STREET;

THE PROPERTY

OF A GENTLEMAN

ABOUT TO PROCEED TO ENGLAND,

CONSISTING OF

NEAT and elegant household furniture, Plate, Plated Ware, Cut Glass and China; together with about 60 dozens of very superior London particular Madeira, part of which has been in India upwards of six years and remainder more than 5 years; and several other sorts of Wine, Beer &c.

The Sale to commence at 11 o'clock and to continue until the whole of the property is disposed of.

Bombay, 5th August 1818.

Ferrar & Eduljee

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On THURSDAY the 20th Instant,

AT THEIR ROOMS

IN

MEADOW STREET,

FOUR ENGLISH MADE CAMP CASES,

CONTAINING the following Articles of Silver Plate; to be sold together or separately, as may suit purchasers.

Bombay 8th August 1818.

CAMP CASE, No. 1.

Containing as under, viz.

4 Silver Dishes of Size,	6 Silver Dessert Forks,
2 Do. Curry Dishes,	1 Do. Gravy Spoon,
2 Hot water Plates,	1 Do. Butter Knife,
3 Do. Table or Soup Plates,	4 Do. Skewers,
1 Do. Soup Spoon,	7 Tin Dishes,
6 Do. Table ditto,	1 Iron Gril,
6 Do. Dessert ditto,	5 Pair, Ivory Handles, Knives and Forks,
6 Do. Tea ditto,	5 Do. ditto Dessert do.
6 Do. Table Forks.	1 Pair Carver ditto,
	1 Steel and 2 Oyster Knives.

No. 2.

2 Silver Sauce Bowls with Covers,	1 Copper Coffee Pot,
2 Do. Salt Cellars with Spoons,	1 Tin Candlestick,
1 Do. Mustard Pot with ditto,	7 Do. Dish Covers,
1 Do. Pair Snuffers with Stand,	1 Copper Fry Pan,
1 Do. Coffee Pot,	6 Do. Sauce Pan and Covers,
2 Do. Candlesticks with 2 Shades,	1 Tin Boiler or Fish Kettle,
1 Do. Muffinier,	1 Mahogany Dinner Tray,

No. 3.

1 Silver Milk Bowl with Cover,	1 Tin Spice Box,
1 Silver Tea Pot,	3 Tea Cups and Saucers,
1 Do. Cruit Stand with 4 Glass Bottles,	3 Coffee Cups and Saucers,
1 Do. Tumbler,	4 Wine Glasses with Covers,
4 Liquor Bottles with Silver Corks,	3 Tumblers with Covers,
2 Decanters,	

No. 4.

1 Silver Large Bowl with Cover & Stand,	4 Tin Canisters for Tea and Sugar,
1 Do. Butter Pot with a Glass and without Cover.	1 Mahogany Dinner Tray,
1 Mahogany Tea Caddy with Silver Cup & Cover for Sugar,	1 Roasting Jack, Complete,
	1 Iron Hatchet.

Bombay, 8th August 1818

SUPERIOR
WAX CANDLES
OF DIFFERENT SIZES,

AT RUPEES 25,

READY MONEY,

TO BE HAD AT

MOROBA JEWAJEE PURVOE.

Bombay 14th August 1818.

Curricle Harness

AND

MADEIRA WINE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLES

WILL BE EXPOSED FOR SALE,

IN FORBES STREET,

CORNER OF BAKEHOUSE LANE

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,

At the undermentioned low prices:

Rupees.

CURRICLE Harness each set, ...230

Old London particular Madeira Wine in pipe, ...524

Do. do. in Hogshead, ...262

ALSO

THE FOLLOWING

BOOKS,

Charlemagne, an Epic Poem by Lucien Bonnapaite.

Raffles's Java.

A few copies of Rob Roy.

Chalmers's Discourses

Clarke's Travels.

Tales of my Landlord, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay 15th August 1818.

FOR SALE

A Light handsome English Chariot in excellent condition with Harness for two Horses, and spare wheels. To prevent trouble, the lowest price is 13 hundred rupees, or with a pair of black Horses 2,200 rupees. Enquire at the Courier office.

Bombay 12th August 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BACHEEBOY, Widow of the late Bhangsally CURSON WIDIADERDOSS, has sold to SHAHLLADHA BHANJEE, a Dwelling House of 4 stories situate without the Town Walls on the Bazer Road opposite the range of Nowlakee Wittuldoss Kessowdoss, and next to the house of Nathoo Sumbhoo. Any person or persons having claim, mortgage, or demand on the same, he or they are hereby required to make the same known to LLADHA BANJEE, or BALLAJEE DADAJEE in the Courier Office, within 14 days from the date hereof; or otherwise the same will not be afterwards admitted.

Bombay 14 August 1818.

જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર જનશાળી ફરશંત વીકી આ ઘરદાશ એની ધણીઆણી નાંમે બચી બાઇ એ બાઇએ શાકા ખાધા ત્યાન જીને રેહેવાનુ ગેહેર એક યેમાર આજ નુ વેચુછે એ ગેહેર બાકારફોટનાં બ જારનાં રશતા કુપરછે એની શાંમછે નવલખી વીઠલદાશ ફેશવદાશની ચા લછે એની પાશે નથુ શંભુનુ ગેહેરછે એ કુપર ફરએક ખોક અગાર ખોકોનો દાવો અગાર ખેહેલુ અગાર ગીરવી દા વો હોયતો આજથી દંન ૧૪ માં ખા

ધા માનજીને અગાર બાબાજી દાદાજી બ તરીને ફોરીઅર કારીશમાં આવીને જાહેર ફરે તેઆર પછી એ દાવો કછુ બ ફરશેનહી *

તા ૧૪ મી આગાશટ ૧૮૧૮

Notice is hereby given,

THAT MOOSA GUNNY of Bombay, Mahomedan, Oilman, inhabitant, has contracted to mortgage unto BHAWOO NARRONJEE WASSOODEW, of the same place, Hindoo, Weaver, inhabitant, all that dwelling House newly built with its appurtenances, situated without the Town Walls in a place called Bendy Bazar on the high Parell Road, adjoining the premises of Anunta Ragowjee; any person or persons having claim or demand whatsoever against the same, are hereby requested to make the same known unto BALLAJEE DADAJEE, in the Courier Office, within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise none will be admitted.

Bombay 14th August 18.8.

ખબર હીમાંથી આપીએચને

નેલી મુરા ાની મુમબઇનો રેવા શીછે એ ઘણીએ મુમબઇનો ખતરી નાંમે બાબુ નારંનજી વાશુદેવ શાઠે ગી રવી રાખવાનુ શાનુ ફીબુછે બાબતએ જે રેહેવાનુ નવુ બાંધબુ ગેહેર એક બાકારફોટ મધે ભીકી બજારમાં મો ડેટા પરેલનાં રશતા કુપરનુ પરનુ અ ननता राजावजीनी नजीने जगानुछे એ કુપર ફરએક જોક અગાર જોકોનો દા વો અગાર જેહેલુ હોયતો તે ઘણી પા શે અરજ ફરાને માંગેયને તે ઘણીઓ એ આવીને ખતરી બાબાજી દાદાજીને ફોરીઅર ફારીશમાં આનથી દંન ૧૪ માં આવીને જાહેર ફરે તેઆર પછી એ દાવો ફણુલ ફરશે નહી *

તા ૧૪ મી આગાશટ ૧૮૧૮

ADVERTISEMENT.

CAPTAIN WILLIS, Town Major, having taken charge of the effects belonging to the late Major HUGH SCOTT of the Madras establishment, has, after paying funeral charges, servants' wages &c. lodged the balance arising from the sale of the estate (Rs. 1487-2 48) one thousand four hundred & eighty seven Rs. two quarters and forty eight reas, in the Hon'ble Company's Treasury.

R. A. WILLIS,
Town Major,

Bombay 14th August 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letrers of administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of LIEUT. COLONEL JOHN LYALL, late in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company on this establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court, MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE.

Bombay 10th Aug. 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made, to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of Captain HUGH MASSEY, late in the military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on the Madras Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay, 1st August 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CAPTAIN WILLIS, Town Major, having taken charge of such part of the effects, belonging to the late Lieutenant HENRY HEATH of the 2d. Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry as were in Bombay at the time of his demise, has, after paying funeral charges &c. lodged the Balance arising from the sale of the effects (Rs. 143-1-65) one hundred, and forty three, Rs. one quarter and five reas into the Hon'ble Company's Treasury.

R. A. WILLIS.
Town Major,

Bombay 14th August 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made, to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of Major HUGH SCOTT, late in the military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on the Madras Establishment, and Deputy Adjutant General of that Army, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay, 1st August 1818.

Statement of the Observations on the Weather, made at the Rooms of the Literary Society, for the Month of July 18.8.

1818.		THERMOMETER 11 A. M.	THERMOMETER 1 P. M.	THERMOMETER 4 P. M.	BAROMETER 11 A. M.	BAROMETER 4 P. M.
July	date	Degs.	Degs.	Degs.	Inch dec.	Inch dec.
Wednes.	1	82	83	82½	29—73	29—74
	2	80½	80½	79	29—74	29—73
	3	81	80	78½	29—73	29—72
	4	82½	83	83	29—73	29—74
	5	83½	84	8 ½	29—83	29—83
	6	82½	83	83	29—83	29—76
	7	83½	83½	83 —	29—72	29—73
	8	82½	83	83	29—73	29—74
	9	82½	83½	84	29—83	29—82
	10	82½	84	83	29—83	29—76
	11	83½	84	84	29—82	29—83
	12	83	84½	84	29—82	29—82
	13	79	79½	80½	29—74	29—73
	14	79	79½	80	29—76	29—74
	15	81½	80½	81	29—82	29—83
	16	81½	81½	82½	29—83	29—82
	17	82½	83	83	29—84	29—83
	18	79½	80½	82	29—81	29—83
	19	79½	80½	80½	29—93	29—82
	20	80½	81½	80½	29—94	29—92
	21	81½	83	83½	29—94	29—82
	22	81½	82½	82½	29—83	29—81
	23	83½	82	83½	29—91	29—92
	24	81½	82½	83	29—92	29—94
	25	82½	83½	83½	29—83	29—81
	26	82½	83½	84	29—83	29—82
	27	83	83½	85	29—83	29—86
	28	82½	83½	85	29—84	29—85
	29	83½	85	85	29—81	29—87
	30	83½	84½	85	29—86	29—82
	31	82	82½	83½	29—84	29—83

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 4TH AUGUST 1818.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE following Promotions are ordered to take place in consequence of the death of Lieut-Colonel John Lyall of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Infantry.

Senior Major Edward F. Edwards to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Lyall deceased.—Date of rank 19th July 1818.

Eighth Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Captain J. Salter to be Major, Captain Lieut. G. Edsal to be Captain of a company, and Brevet Captain and Lieutenant J. P. Napier to be Captain Lieut. in succession to Edwards promoted. —do. do do.

Bombay Castle 10th August 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract of the Honorable Court's dispatch dated the 4th of February 1818.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 4th of February 1818.

PARA 5th, Lieutenant Colonel F. W. Gifford has our permission to return to his rank upon your Establishment.

6th, Ensign W. F. Dunlop has our permission to return to his Rank upon your Establishment.

7th, We have permitted Lieutenant Alexander B. Campbell, of your Establishment, to remain in England, until the departure of the last Company's ships bound to Bombay this Season.

8th, Captain Adam Hogg, of your Establishment, has our permission to remain in England, until the month of October next.

10th, Mr. William Gourlay, late a Surgeon upon your Establishment, has retired from the Company's Service from the 17th June 1817.

11th, We have permitted the undermentioned Persons severally to proceed to your presidency to practice as Surgeons; and we direct that they succeed as assistant Surgeons upon your Establish-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

next, their Rank will be settled at a future time. viz.

Mr. John Harding and
Mr. James Bird.

Bombay Castle 13th August 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint assistant Surgeon George Ogilvy to the situation of Civil Surgeon, from the date of Surgeon Morgan's departure on the Ann to England.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Brevet Capt. and Lieutenant Keith to be Sub assistant Commissary; date of appointment 10th August 1818.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
J. FARISH
Sec. to Govt

CORRESPONDENTS.

We refer our kind adviser, Miss Maria Fanciful, to our paper of the 12th April 1817.

THE COURIER,

AUGUST 15, 1818.

We are unable to gratify our readers with any intelligence of a recent date from Europe, none of the expected ships having yet made their appearance, and the European news in the journals of the other presidencies not coming down to so late a period as that received long since here.

The Bombay merchant and Bridget will proceed to sea to-morrow.

By accounts from Amba, dated the 1st Aug., we have the satisfaction of receiving the particulars of a dashing and gallant affair performed by Lieutenant Sutherland, commanding a Risalah of His Highness the Nizam's reformed horse, in the taking prisoners of Durmajee and his brother.

From intelligence received during the night of the 30th July, Lieutenant Sutherland was induced to alter the direction of his march on Dyton to Duby, which latter place he reached a little after day break, and he immediately surrounded it with a few men who had come up for some miles at a gallop.

The place was subsequently more closely invested and preparations were made in the afternoon for an escalade. Eighty mounted men were formed into eight parties, and so placed as to prevent escape. Thirty matchlockmen were posted on a hill which overlooked the village, & the remainder were formed into two storming parties. The one headed by Lieutenant Sutherland and the other under 1st Jemidar Shadeekhan. On a signal given to the hill & repeated to Shadeekhan, the parties advanced to the storm. On the approach of the party under Lieutenant Sutherland, the garrison threw open the gate and stood bravely to defend it sword in hand. Shadeekhan led on his party with a coolness and determination, which would have conferred honor on any troops, placed the ladders and advanced though the body of the village to meet the other party. We are sorry to state that at the gate Lieutenant Sutherland received such severe wounds that he was unable to proceed with his party after he had he succeeded in overcoming the spirited resistance of the gallant fellows opposed to him.

The two parties however entered and carried all before them, driving the enemy from bastion to bastion until they came to the one where Dhurmajee and his brother had taken post with a few men, these threw down their arms, and Dhurmajee and his brother were made prisoners.

The Ghurry is of considerable strength, and noted as a receptacle for thieves and vagabonds. It forms a square with eight bastions. The garrison were chiefly Brinjarries, and they fought with the utmost determination and, excepting the small party under Durmajee, neither gave up their arms nor received quarter.

Our loss is in consequence, we are sorry to find, considerable: *Killed*, 1 Jemidar, 8 horsemen: *Wounded*, Lieutenant Sutherland, *severely*, 22 horsemen.

The manner in which this service has been performed reflects the highest credit on Lieutenant Sutherland and his small party.

There have been various rumors in circulation during the last week respecting the Exrajah of Nagpore, Appa Saheb. The following particulars, we believe may be relied on. After his escape near Jubbulpore, he took refuge, and was protected by the Ghonde chiefs, in the vicinity of the famed mountain of Dowlaghurry, and it is said he was, at the date of the last accounts, in Puchmerry, a village at the foot of it. He had at first only a small party of Ghondies, but malcontents from various quarters flocking to him, his force is considerably increased, and report has even exaggerated it to 20,000 of all descriptions. We are sorry to say that part of this body had succeeded in destroying a party under Capt. Sparkes at Baitool. This officer having received information that some plunderers were laying waste some villages in the district under his command near Baitool, marched out against them at the head of 100 men. Instead of a few plunderers only however, he fell in with a large body of horse and foot, amounting to upwards of 3000, and amongst them the Arabs who had been lately under Bajeerao. This body attacked his small force with great determination, and Capt. Sparkes having lost all his men except 25, and being himself twice wounded, wished to surrender, but his flag of truce was not received; and it is to be apprehended that he and all the party have perished. Five sepoys with the baggage witnessed the action until it was hopeless, when they escaped, and returned to Baitool with the intelligence.

By accounts from Nagpore it appears that the Exrajah had been intriguing in that city: his father in law and relations had even gone so far as to raise both money and troops, giving out that they were doing so by Mr. Jenkins's orders for the service of the young rajah. Their plot however was discovered, a quantity of treasure was siezed, Appa's father in law and all his adherents taken into custody and sent off under a strong escort, and the principal person concerned in raising the troops was hung. All was quiet at Nagpore, the body of the people being well disposed to the new order of things.

The Cholera Morbus having recently appeared at Panwell, it is natural that the public mind should feell some degree of anxiety at the near approach of so formidable, and in some instances, so fatal a disease.

We have on a former occasion mentioned that under the directions of Government every practicable measure had been adopted here to meet and to alleviate the effect of this calamity, should it unfortunately break out on this island; and we have only further to state, that every medical assistance will be immediately afforded to every class of the numerous population of this island, and to invite the public, but more particularly the native population, to lose no time in making application for assistance, as much of the success that may be expected from medicine greatly depends upon its early exhibition.

We have the pleasure to add that in all the principal stations in the Deckan where this disease has been most prevalent, it is at present on the decline; the late fall of rain seems greatly to have contributed to restore a healthy state of the Atmosphere, which, from various accounts that have lately been received, seems to have been highly unfavorable to the health, even of those who had escaped the attack of Cholera.

We have also to add that a particular account of this disease, as detailed in various reports and other communications that have been received from the medical gentlemen who have been actively employed in counteracting its effects, and whose meritorious zeal in the performance of this duty entitles them to the highest praise, will soon be laid before the public.

DEPARTURE.—Lieuten nt Col. William Boye.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS FROM SEA.]—July 14. H. C. ship Dunira, M. Hamilton. England 27th March.
Pascoa, Nicoll, Masulipatam 8th July.
Isabella, Bignall, Madras 2d July.
15, H. C. ship Castle Huntley, H. Drummond, England 27th March.
Lord Cathcart, J. Brown, England 27th March.
Cambridge, Toussaint, London 21st November, Bencoolen 17th June.
Williams, (American,) G. Bachelor, Batavia 17th June.
Julie Marthie, (French,) V. Bertrand, Nantes 14th October.

Passengers, per Dunira.

Colonel R. Pigot, 21st Dragroons,
Captain M. T. Browne,
Lieut. Maitlew,
——— E. S. Delamain,
——— E. Lyons,
——— W. H. Green,
——— J. Hanna,
Ensign James Thompson,
——— C. McDaniel,
——— C. McPherson,
——— James Robinson,
Quarter Master Henessy,
130 Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, of H. M. 67th Regiment.
Cornet Williams,
Mr. Robert Barlow, } Writers,
——— P. C. Glyn, }
——— P. B. Pemberton, }
——— R. C. Johnston, } Cadets,
——— Gill Clarke, }
——— Robert Stewart, }
——— H. J. Read, }
Mr. H. Fendall, } Free Mariners,
——— J. Pontet. }
——— J. Jones, }
Miss Jane Henessy,
——— Anne Henessy,
Mr. Patrick Henessy,
——— J. Fisher, } Volunteers for Pilot
——— R. S. Tyler, } Service.

Passengers per Castle Huntley:

Mrs. Amelia Fuller,
——— Elizabeth Child,
Mr. William Child,
——— D. S. Napier, free merchant,
——— D. Beatly, }
——— G. S. Heynes, } Assist. Surgeons.
——— D. Ramsay, }
——— James McRa, }
——— C. Hamilton, }
——— W. Brown, } Cadets,
——— W. J. Symons, }
——— J. J. Goodiad, }
——— Peter Hurst, } Free Mariners,
——— G. Hamilton, }
——— R. W. Heming, }
——— M. Charles J. Blaney,
Captain Powney, returning to Bengal,
Major Fuller, 59th Regiment,
Captain Adair, 24th ditto,
——— Jones, 67th ditto,
Lieutenant Child, 24th ditto,
——— Bayles, 17th ditto,
——— Bennet, 17th ditto,
——— McPherson 59th ditto,
——— Bayley, 87th ditto,
Ensign Booth, 87th ditto,
——— Brown, 67th ditto,
——— Howe, 59th ditto,
——— Pooler, 17th ditto,
——— Chichesters, 59th ditto,
——— Chamberlain, 24th ditto,
185 Men, 24 Women and 19 Children,

Passengers per Cambridge—Mr. and Mrs. Watson, late Passengers on board the Essex.

Per William, Captain Hyde, B. N. I.

DEPARTURES.]—July 12, Ship Hashmy, C. Smith, for Mussorah.
13, American Ship Bainbridge, J. Tomlinson, for Philadelphia.
14, ditto ditto Independence, E. Bangs, jun. for Boston.
Ditto ditto Mary, W. Smith, for ditto.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.]—July 22d, Ship Aurora, Capt. Percy Earl, from London, 11th Feb.—23d, H. M. Ship Orlando, Cap John Smith, from Trincomalie, 21st July.—20th Ship Europe, Captain Ashton, from London, left 21st March.

DEPARTURES.]—July 22d, Ship Argo, Capt. Richard Humphreys, for Pad ng.—ditto, Brig Cauder Bux, Capt. J. L. Gotting, for Penang,—23d, H. C. Ships Princess Amelia, Captain Edward Balston, and London, Captain W. Campbell, for Penang and China.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.]—On the 7th Instant Henry Griffith, Son of Major Christopher Hodgson, of the Artillery and Commissary of Stores at this Presidency, Aged 18 months and 2 days.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.]—By the Reverend Dr. Bryce, John Tyler, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Patna, to Anne, Daughter of William Gillies, Esq. London.

BIRTHS.]—On the 12th July, the Lady of W. H. Oakes, Esq. of a Son.
On the 7th July, the Lady of William Fane, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.]—On 14th July, at the house of her brother John Becher Esq. Miss Charlotte Becher, (aged 23 years.) Daughter of Richard Becher, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, a young Lady whose peculiar mildness, and amiability of character, and whose practise of those virtues which particularly endear the female sex had rendered her beloved by many.

On the 15th July, John English, Esq. who arrived here about two years ago, and acted as an Agent for a House in Liverpool, greatly respected and esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Few indeed were his supeirors in all the estimable qualifications of a Man.

On the 18th July, Eleanor, the Infant Daughter of John Smith, Esq. of the House of Fairlie, Fergusson and Co. aged 8 months and 7 days.

At Digah Farm. near Patna, on the 6th June, of the Cholera Morbus, Mr. Richard Smitton, in the employ of Mr. Sinclair, of Bereily. in charge of Timbers proceeding to Calcutta, in the 29th year of his age.

At Dacca on the 6th July, Louisa Maria, the Infant Daughter of the Rev. A. W. Taylor.—aged 4 months.

At Pooree, near Juggernauth, on the 5th July, Major Henry Carter. of the 2d Batt. 30th N. I.

At Delly, of the Croup, on the 15th ult. Mauleveres, the Infant Daughter of Lieut. William Gowan, Fort Adjutant and Barrack master,—aged 4 months.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.]—On the the 17th July, at Trichinopoly, George Phillips, Esq. to Charlotte, daughter of W. Prichard, Esq. a Superintending Surgeon on the Madras Est.

BIRTHS.]—On the 24th July the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Molesworth, of a Son.
At Banglore, on the 21st of July, the Lady of Major A. G. A. Taylor, of a daughter.
At the Mount, on the 23d July the Lady of W. Scot, Esq. of a Son.
On 24th July, the lady of Richard Clarke, Esq. of a daughter.

Ceylon Intelligence. July 11th.

The latest accounts from the Interior give a favourable representation of the present state of affairs, there appears to be a great relaxation in the hostile efforts of the Rebels, and in many parts of the country our troops are busily employed in securing the crops of Paddy and getting in large quantities of grain with the assistance of many Natives, who are paid for their labour in reaping, with a part of the produce.

The whole tract of country from the South East extremity of Saffragam to the N. E. border of the Seven Korles, embracing about one half in extent, and much more in value of the Kandyan Territories, continues perfectly quiet: The Rebels from Matele had attempted an incursion into the Seven Korles, but Lieut. Col. Hook writes that they have been driven back across the Didero Oya.

In Oudapalata between 40 & 50 families who had fled into Kotmalee have returned peaceably to their residence in the neighbourhood of Gampala.

The latest letters from Badulla are of the 28th and 30th ultimo and the intellegence is altogether of a gratifying nature. No opposition had been made for many days to any of the Escorts, and the few Natives seen on the hills have generally refrained even from abusive language.

In Wellassy all was quiet and the Moormen were busily employed with their cattle in bringing up supplies without any opposition.

Major Coxon reports that tranquillity prevails in Bandookora and the troops in the Posts on the Katteragam line are becoming more healthy.

Lieut. Wilkinson makes a most favourable report of the improved state of affairs at Passera.

By this morning's Post we hear from Kandy that a numerous meeting of the Rebels took place at Hangeramketty on the 5th Inst. when it was resolved to make a grand attack on the post of Godamoone. On the 7th and 8th this design was put into execution in a true Kandian style. The Pretender, Kappitopola and several other Chieftains took up their position on a hill about two miles off, and about 5000 Rebels made the assault premeditated. They began each day about noon and continued till near midnight, but their fire was at such a distance that not a single man in Godamoone was hurt, nor is it thought that many of the assailants suffered in their dastardly attempt.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.		— JULY 15, 1818.—	SELL.	
RS.	ANS.		RS.	ANS.
5	2	Six per Cent. Loan		
		Obligation. Disc.	5	8

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
THE 14TH JULY, 1818.

Mr. J. Pattle, Senior Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit, for the Division of Calcutta.
Mr. J. M. Rees, Second ditto ditto of ditto.
Mr. J. Ahmuty, Second ditto ditto of Dacca.
Mr. G. Hartwell, Third ditto ditto of ditto.
Mr. W. Paton, Fourth ditto ditto of ditto.
Mr. Courtney Smith, Second ditto ditto of Moorshedabad.
Sir Roger Martin, Baronet, Third ditto ditto of ditto.
Mr. W. T. Clark, Judge and Magistrate of Nuddeah.
Mr. Philip Monckton, ditto ditto of Goruckpore.
Mr. Charles Smith, ditto ditto of Mymunsing.
Mr. T. E. Monsell, Register of the Zillah Court, at Tipperah.
Mr. W. T. Robertson, Assistant to the Magistrate of Goruckpore.

FORT WILLIAM,
THE 10TH JULY, 1818.

Mr. G. T. Collins, Assistant to the Collector of Bhaugulpore.
Mr. J. Carter, Assistant to the Collector of Gorruckpore.
Mr. E. Stirling, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

We have been kindly favored with an account of the late severe earthquake that was experienced at Bencoolen on the 17th of March, and the following days, as contained in a letter from a gentleman who witnessed its effects.

"The first shook took place at half past three on the morning of the 17th of last month, and the shocks continued almost hourly until a quarter before four o'clock on the morning of the 18th, when one of the most alarming nature

(Continued after the Poetry.)

What is Hope?---ah 'tis a Siren
Who enamours to destroy!
Cunning wiles her form environ,
Mischief revels in her eye.

What is Reason?---'tis a taper,
Passion's gusts too oft put out;
'Tis a thin and wandering vapor,
Blown by storms of thoughts about.

What is Pleasure?---'tis a bubble,
Fill'd with empty froth and wind;
Leading on to care and trouble
Leaving many a sting behind.

What is Fortune?---she's a gipsy,
Who delights in odd mistakes;
Oft I think the jade is tipsy
Such a blundering she makes.

(*Continued from the Third Page*).

took place and lasted for a considerable time. I was asleep in one of the rooms of a house on shore, when the shock was felt. It threw me out of my bed, and at the same instant all the ceiling and part of the wall fell in upon me. The doors and windows were flying backwards and forwards with great velocity, and the house shook to that degree that we were not able to stand. I flew with my friend to the open air, and when out of the house, heard a strange grumbling of the earth which was in quick motion, so much so that we momentarily expected it to open and to swallow us up.

"At day light I walked down to the water side, when I observed that the sea had retired to a great distance, leaving every coasting vessel aground in places where before there was twelve feet water, and many were thrown up a considerable distance on shore. In a short time, the sea returned with great velocity driving every thing before it. The H. C. ship *Northumberland* and country ship *Sunbury*, laying in Rat Island Basin, were in most rapid motion. The men on watch were knocked down by the shock, the water casks all fetched way and every thing moveable was in motion.

"The godowns on shore were shaked to pieces —not a Chandelier was left whole in the Government House, nor was it habitable until repaired. In fact every house suffered more or less. The Ship Lady Raffles, in which Sir Tomas Raffles arrived, felt the shock upwards of 200 miles from the land It appeared to them as if they had grounded and they were in consequence induced to sound repeatedly. From this last and dreadful shock, until the day that we sailed which was the 22d, scarcely an hour passed without a shock being experienced."

[*Guardian*.

On the 17th ult. at Jessore, a man and two women, while employed in preparing the sacrificial cakes for the festival of *Shubiraut*, were struck dead by lightning, and on the 24th two men and eight bullocks in a shed also met a similar fate.

[*Govt. Gazette July 16th* 1818.

The arrivals from Europe which had for several weeks been unusually few, are now more abundant.

The most noble the Governor General and Suite were near Mongheer on the 11th instant and expected to leave the great river in three or four days.

We are happy to announce that his Lordship was then enjoying excellent health; and that we may be gratified by his return to the Presidency on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

[*Ben, Hurkaru, July 18th* 1818.

Madras Intelligence.

The rains still continue, and the weather is more like the Monsoon than the end of July—Such a season for mildness, it is said, is not remembered by the oldest inhabitant of Madras.

The long expected Post Office Packet *Aurora*, Captain P. Earl, has at length made her appearance—She anchored in the roads on Wednesday evening, having left the Downs on the 11th of February, and Madeira the 6th of April—She affords another instance of the care which the Post Master General of London takes of the conduct of Indian Correspondence. We are really tired of noticing the reiterated instances of disappointment we have monthly suffered since the establishment of the new system, but the subject in such a cruel one, and one in which we are all so deeply interested, that we cannot help again and again recurring to it.

The following Passengers arrived on the *Aurora*.

Lieut. Marriott, Lieut. [Gourly, Dr. Forbes, Mr. Richardson, Mr. T. Gilliard, Messrs.. Bradford, Broadstreet, Underwood and Bissett, Cadets.

About 4 o'Clock, P. M. on Sunday, the free trader *Europe*, Captain Anshton, anchored in the Roads. She complimented Fort St. George by a Salute, which was immediately returned —The *Europe* sailed from the Downs on the 21st of March, and from Madeira 17th April. She brings no news.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Mattleburg,—Mrs. Dick,—Miss Mattleburg,—Miss Mechgary,—Miss Thomas,—Miss Bailie,—Miss Hornton,—Miss P. Hornton,—Lieut. Colonel Mattleburgh,—Lieutenant Col. Garner,—Captain Hasham,—Lieut. Hipgame,—Ensign Mattleburg,—Messrs. Baker, Agnew, Beatson, Purchard, Ramsay, Macan, Barton, L. Barton, Stockwells, Harrison, and Featherstone, Cadets.

[*Mad. Courier, July 28th* 1818.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE TIMES.

FEBRUARY 18,

MOST CALAMITOUS FIRE.—FURTHER PARTICULARS.—The cotton-factory at Coln-bridge, near Huddersfield, occupied by Mr. T. Atkinson, caught fire about 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 14th inst., and raged with such rapidity and violence that it destroyed the whole with the machinery and stock in the same, in half an hour. But what is most tragical to relate, there were about 26 persons at work, and only nine escaped. Seventeen (all girls, the eldest about 19 years of age) fell victims to the devouring flames. The manner in which this awful and melancholy disaster took place is related as follows, by a boy, about ten years of age, who was the unfortunate instrument of so calamitous an event:—He says, that about five o'clock, he was sent into the card-room, (which is on the ground floor but not worked in the night,)with a lighted candle to fetch some rovings, and in taking them, some loose cotton lying near, caught fire. He says he ran up stairs to inform those at work that the factory was on fire, and then ran to the top of the mill, under the idea of greater safety; but finding such intense heat and smoke, he again descended, and when he came to the stairs, under which the fire was, he laid himself down and rolled to the bottom, and appears to be the last person who escaped. The two overlookers succeeded in getting all the children to the top of the stairs (which were only a few yards from the door,) and some of them were dragged down when the stairs were on fire: the remainder, it is supposed, were so terrified, that they ran back into the mill, and were instantly suffocated; for as soon as it was known they had returned, a ladder was immediately placed to a window at the opposite end of the mill, to which it was thought they would flee for safety, (and near which place 14 were afterwards found), which was forced open: but the smoke and flames issuing out with such violence, totally precluded all possibility of any assistance being given: nor could any thing be heard of them, although every exertion was made to stimulate them to approach the window. After this attempt to save them, no idea could be formed what point the poor children had fled to, and immediately a scene ensued amongst those without, which is beyond description, as the floors gave way, and all in an instant was one volume of fire. Fifteen bodies are found.

FEBRUARY, 11.

CORRECTION OF MIS STATEMENTS REGARDING BUONAPARTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Edinburgh, Feb. 4.

SIR,—We request you will have the goodness to insert in The Times the annexed letter, from Captain Maitland, of the Bellerophon, to us, relative to certain unintentional misstatements which appeared in the Edinburgh Annual Register for 1815, on the subject of Napoleon Buonaparte, while on board that vessel. The subject is of considerable interest; and there appears to us to be no better mode of complying with Captain Maitland's wishes, previously to the publication of the next volume of the Register, than the circulation of of his letter through the medium of your extensively-read journal.

We are, Sir, your most obedient servants,

JAMES BALLANTYNE and Co.

COPY

TO MESSRS. JAMES BALLANTYNE AND CO.

GENTLEMEN,—I am induced to address a letter to you, in consequence of two misstatements that have appeared in the 20th chapter of the Edinburgh Annual Register, for the year 1815, just published at your printing-office.

The false, or exaggerated, accounts which appeared in the daily papers during the period that Napoleon Buonaparte was immediately under my eye, I did not consider worth contradiction; but, as it is known I reside in this country, and that access might easily have been had to me, had the writer of the article in question been anxious to obtain the most authentic information, the public may conclude that I have given my sanction to that part of the 20th chapter which applies to Buonaparte and myself: I therefore feel myself called upon, in justice to that person and to my own character, to point out the objectionable paragraphs. The first begins at the 6th line of the first column of the 335th page, and ends at the 12th line of the same column and page. The second is contained between the 9th and 43d lines of the second column of the 339th page.

In objection to the first, I must state, that Buonaparte never conducted himself with arrogance whilst he was on board the ship I commanded. He knew the world too well, and was aware he could not have adopted a measure more likely to defeat any wish he might have entertained of being considered as a crowned head; but in fact, he never attempted to exact such respect, and so far from its being shown to him, he had not even the honours due to a general officer paid on his coming on board the Bellerophon; any honours that could be construed into those due to the former rank he had held, did not originate with me, and certainly were not demanded by him.

Where the other paragraph could originate I am at a loss to conceive, as I can assert most solemnly, that at no period in my presence (and I was the only person in the ship who had direct communication with him, his own people excepted) did he ever threaten to commit suicide. It is true, some of his attendants hinted that he would be guilty of that crime—whether with his concurrence or not, I cannot pretend to say; but when the question was put to them by me, if he had ever said he would put himself to death, they acknowledged he had not, and the expression they had construed into that threat was, that he was determined not to go to St. Helena; and if I may be allowed to judge from the sentiments he expressed on the subject, it was an act he never had in contemplation.

I trust, under these circumstances, gentlemen, you will take steps to prevent the above statements being considered as oraginating with me, or I shall feel myself bound to contradict them in a manner equally public with the Edinburgh Register. I am, gentlemen, your very humble servant,

FREDERICK MAITLAND,
Captain in His Majesty's Navy.

Cairnie-lodge, Cupar, Fife, Oct. 28.

FEBRUARY, 21

The *Journal of the Low Countries* contains the following singular narrative:—

"Some days ago a curate in the suburbs of Louvaine, was sent for to fulfil the last duties with a sick person. Having discharged thme, he returned to his own habitation. It was night. In passing near a house, he perceived a light, and the door open. He entered, and what was his surprise, at seeing a bloody corpse stretched near the entrance. He recognized it to be the body of the master of the house. A little further he observed that of his unfortunate wife, killed in the same manner. At length, by the assistance of a light, he discovered in the chimney-place legs, which appeared to be in motion by the effect of convulsive movements. It was the female servant suspended by her neck, in the last agonies of death. He hastened to cut the cord, and with much difficulty restored her to the use of her senses. He interrogated the girl respecting the circumstances of this horrid deed: she hesitated for some time to give any explanation. At last she told the curate, that the principal author of these assassinations was his own nephew; she gave such an account of him that the curate could not misconceive her description, and also described the villains that accompanied him. Furnished with this information, the curate pursued his way to his own residence; but resolved to cause his nephew, with the murderers, to be arrested. Before he reached home he applied to the Mayor, declared to him what he had seen and heard, and requested him to assist him by every means which his functions would admit of, to succeed in his plan. The Mayor, with much prudence employed the measures necessary in such a case; and having arranged the plan with the curate, the latter returned home. He there found his nephew, who appeared watching for his return. "I have had a painful visit," said he to him, "and I want some refreshment; go down into the cellar, and bring me a bottle of of wine, that we may partake of it." The nephew hesitated, and endeavoured to persuade his uncle that he would do better to go to bed. "Well, then, I will go to the cellar myself," said the curate, "since you fear to put yourself out of the way to do me a service." In effect he rose to execute his design, when the nephew, with an eagerness accompanied with excuses, told him he was going to do what he desired. He descended, but scarcely had he entered, when the curate closed the door upon him. The nephew thought at first that it was only a trick but soon after the Mayor arrived with an escort and the cellar door was opened. They found there the nephew with 15 brigands, companions of his crimes. They recognized them to be the individuals that the servant had described. They were disarmed, bound, and conducted to the neighbouring prison,"

FEBRUARY 14, 1818.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, WESTMINSTER, FEB. 13.

CRIM CON.

FRANCES V. WILKS.

In this case the plaintiff, who holds a situation in a public office, sought to recover from the defendant, who is described to be a physician, the sum of 2,000l. as a compensation for debauching his wife.

Mr. Sergeant Vaughan stated the circumstances of the case to the jury; in doing which he animadverted in very strong terms upon the heinousness of the offence. The plaintiff, he observed, was a man who held a situation in a public office, and the defendant was by profession a physician, who had been introduced into the family by Mr. Owen, a gentleman extensively known, and highly respected by all who knew him, not only for his talents, but also for the high and deserving character he sustained in society. Mr. Frances was married in the year 1812; and down to 1817 they lived together in an uninterrupted state of happiness; there was scarcely any disparity between them in years, and their matrimonial alliance was crowned by an issue of two children. The defendant, the learned Sergeant contended, was doubly culpable—first inasmuch as the friendly introduction to the family by Mr. Owen ought to have been a barrier to any criminal innovation upon the happiness of its members; and secondly, that as he was introduced in a professional capacity to administer to the indisposition of Mrs. Frances, he ought not to have taken an advantage of her situation, but instead of being her seducer, ought to have been her protecter and friend. It might be urged, that he was in a state of poverty, and therefore incapable of paying heavy damages; but to this he had only to say, that the law said, "If a man could not pay in purse, he must pay in person." And with these brief observations, he should rely upon the jury for a verdict.

Mr. Casberd, who was with the learned Sergeant, then proceeded to call evidence.

Thomas Dean produced a copy of the register of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Frances at St. Andrew's, Holborn, on the 14th of May, 1812. James West and others were present.

George Caster stated, that he was present at the marriage; Mrs. Frances was about 20 years of age, and Mr. Frances was about 25. Witness lived with them a year and a half after their marriage, and they lived happily together. Their affection appeared to be quite mutual. Witness knew but little of the defendant Wilks, but he was received into the house as a physician; he had lived in the house between 2 and 3 months before the defendant and Mrs. Frances eloped, which was in the month of October. The day following their elopement, witness and Mr. Frances went in quest of them; they went to a house in Foley-street; and, in consequence of information they obtained, they finally saw the defendant and Mrs. Frances at Union-hall police-office together. The defendant was apprehended on suspicion of having stolen a brooch; it was six weeks after: witness believed it to be about the 28th or 29th of December. Witness desired her to return with him, but she would not. Witness afterwards found the letter produced in Mrs. Frances's lodgings in Joiner-street, St. George's-fields; it was addressed to her as Mrs. Seymour.

Examined by Mr. Justice Dallas.—After they were married, they were in lodgings, and had a servant; that servant was not in court; they had two children. Mr. Frances was in the post-office. He usually went out in the morning, and did not return until the evening to dinner, and Mr. Wilks was left all day with Mrs. Frances: nobody but the servant being present.

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1818.

(Continued from the last Page.)

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Henry Banks stated, that he married a sister of Mr. Frances. Witness lived at Tunbridge-wells When Mr. and Mrs. Frances were first married they lived in Bedford-street, and he had frequent opportunities of seeing them there for two or three years; from thence they went to reside in Bloomsbury-square, and from thence to the Alpha-cottages. They then removed to No. 49, Charlotte-street, Portland-place, and during this time witness had an opportunity of observing that they conducted themselves particularly affectionate towards each other. In the month of October last witness found the defendant there; he represented himself to be a physician. Witness understood the conditions upon which he was at the plaintiff's house: it was while chambers were being prepared for him. He continued in town only a few days, but during that time he observed something in the conduct of Mrs. Frances; he considered her not really sane—hardly herself; and in the conduct of the defendant he saw a most infamous and base acquiescence to every thing Mrs. Frances did or said. He was convinced that he was doing all he could to avail himself of her situation, and, in consequence, witness communicated his suspicions to Mr. Frances, who took immediate steps to remove the defendant from the house. Witness dictated a letter, and the defendant left the house in consequence; and witness took Mrs. Frances to his house at Tunbridge, and she continued there three or four days. About two months afterwards witness came to town (this was in the month of December, and he met Mrs. Frances and the defendant walking arm and arm together. He observed a brooch in the defendant's bosom which he knew to be the property of Mr. Frances. He was taken in custody to Union Hall: the subject of the charge was upon the brooch. Mrs. Frances said she gave the defendant the brooch, and the charge was consequently abandoned. On the following morning the fugitives were traced to No. 5, Joiner-street, Westminster-road, St. George's in the East.

Mr. Justice Dallas.—What do you mean by her not being sane-

Witness.—Her conversation betrayed an erroneous judgment.

Mr. Justice Dallas.—Tell me what that conduct was which you have ascribed to the defendant to be infamous and base?

Witness.—Acquiescing in and adopting her opinions.

Mr. Justice Dallas.—Did you see any indecent familiarity on the part of Dr Willis?

Witness.—No; I thought it impossible on her part, for her manners were totally the reverse of levity. The plaintiff had 300l. a year in the Post-office; he was very much distressed at the circumstance of her elopement. She was particularly fond of her children.

William George Jarvis, a sheriff's officer, apprehended the defendant for debt; he asked witness for some paper, and he wrote Mrs. Frances a note, and addressed her as Mrs. Seymour; he said he had taken apartments for her in that name.

James Davis said, he lived at 5, Joiner-street, and recollected that in the month of Dec. last, a lady and gentleman came to his house in the name of Mr. and Mrs. Seymour, took his second floor, consisting of a front and back room (which was the bed room), they lived there as man and wife for a fortnight.

Harriet Soare, a child, who attended on Mr. and Mrs. Seymour, deposed to the same effect.

Several letters in the defendant's hand-writing were then put in and read, to show the analogy of his writing to the letter sent Mrs. Frances, in the name of Mr. Seymour, after his detention for debt. It ran as follows:—" How to see you I don't know, or whether you can come to me to night. Oh! what have they done with you? I shall apply to R. O. for bail. Oh! what shall I do, my beloved Hannah?" Signed Seymour, addressed to Mrs. Seymour, No. 5, Joiner-street.

This letter was compared with others. and stated to be the defendant's hand writing. In another letter was the following passage:—" I aspire to your affections, and if I fall, I fall for a noble creature; like Phæton I shall fall, &c. &c." The reading of the letters closed the case on the part of the plaintiff; when Mr. Andrews addressed the jury in mitigation of damages, and he contended that there was no atrocity in the case which called for heavy damages!

Mr. Justice Dallas recapitulated the evidence; and the jury almost instantly found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, Five Hundred Pounds.

In the examination of one the witnesses it came out, that the defendant is now in prison for debt, and Mr. Frances is still under the protection of her husband, at a relation's house in the country.

FEBRUARY 19,

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

(Sittings after Hilary Term before the LORD CHIEF BARON *and Special Juries.)*

REX V. HARRY PHILLIPS.

This was an information filed by his Magisty's Attorney-General against the defendant, Mr. Phillips, an eminent auctioneer living in Bond-street, for having in his custody a large quantity of China silks; to wit, 43 pieces of China or Indian silk, wrought with gold, which was extremely splendid, elegant, and beautiful; 3 remnants of East India silk, equal to 23½ yards, and a variety of other articles, contrary to law, whereby he forfeited triple the value, and also a penalty of 200l.

It appeared in evidence that those silks were found in an empty house in Grafton-street, near Bond-street, of which Mr. Phillips had the possession for the purpose of sale: and these silks were deposited in that house along with a great number of books and other articles. It appeared that the defendant had purchased these goods of a Mr. La Foret, who at first asked him 4 guineas per yard, but at last took 1l. 6s- for it per yard. There were upwards of 600 yards of it, and Mr. Phillips paid for it 743l. It was said to be worth 1,000l. to be used in this country, but the price at which it was calculated for reexportation was only 220l.

A number of witnesses were called on the part of the defendant, for the purpose of proving that he did not know these silks were prohibited. It was stated by his Counsel that he had purchased them for a Mr. Delahante, who was at present in Paris, and that they were intended for the Royal Family of France.

After the evidence was gone through, the Attorney-General replied, and the Lord Chief Baron summed up, after which the jury found a verdict for the Crown for 220l.; which the law triples, and they also found a penalty of 200l.

REX V. THOMAS KNOWLES.

This was an information against the defendant Thomas Knowles, and the information charged that a quantity of goods prohibited, a quantity of Bandana silk handkerchiefs, and other silks of the manufacture of the East Indies, were found in the custody and possession of the defendant, whereby he forfeited the sum of 200l. After the evidence was heard, the Jury found a verdict for the Crown.

REX V. ANN POUNSFORD.

This was an information filed by his Majesty's Attorney-General against Ann Pounsford, and the information charged that a large quantity of foreign silk shawls, silk scarfs, and silk handkerchiefs, and other foreign goods, being of considerable value, came to the defendant's hands, and that she knew they were prohibited. These goods were seized so long ago as the 6th Feb. 1815, but she had left that part of the country, and had only lately returned to her usual place of residence, to wit, Market-street, Plymouth, and therefore no information could be filed against her. After the seizing officers had proved that they found a number of these prohibited articles in her custody, the jury found a verdict for the Crown.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.

(No. LVII.)

ART. V. *The Identity of Junius with a distinguished living Character established.* 8vo. pp. [illegible], Tay'or & Hesse, 1816.

A Supplement to Junius Identified: Consisting of Facsimiles of Handwriting and other Illustrations. 8vo. pp. 36. Taylor & Hesse, 1817.

The question respecting the author of Junius's Letters, is thought, we believe, by philosophers, to be one of more curiosity than importance. We are very far from pretending that the happiness of mankind is materially interested in its determination; or that it involves any great and fundamental scientific truth. But it must be viewed as a point of literary history; and, among discussions of this description, it ranks very high. After all, are there many points of civil or military history really more interesting to persons living in the present times? Is the guilt of Queen Mary—the character of Richard III.—or the story of the Man in the Iron Mask, very nearly connected with the welfare of the existing generation? Indeed, we would rather caution, even the most profound of philosphers, against making too nice an inquiry into the practical importance of scientfic truths; for assuredly there are numberless propositions, of which the curiosity is more easily descried than the utility, in all the branches of science, and especially in the severer ones—the professors of which are the most prone to deride an inquiry like that about Junius. That the community has long taken an extraordinary interest in this question; that a great and universal curiosity has been felt to know who wrote the Letters; seems quite sufficient to jnstify a good deal of pains in the research, and satisfaction in the discovery. He who should find out the longitude would, no doubt, more substantially benefit the world; yet we dare to assert, that, for one who really profited by the discovery, a thousand would derive nothing beyond the mere gratification of curiosity; and the inventor's fame would depend chiefly on their voice. Is any man much the better for knowing how the allkalies are composed? In his circumstances, no one—but, in his scientific capacity, every one who regards the gratification of a learned curiosity. Let us not be too curious in settling the relative importance of literary labour, or even of scientific pursuits. It is a good thing to find out the truth, at all events; and the pleasure of knowing what was before unknown, forms, perhaps in all cases, the greater proportion of the value derived from the inquiry.

During the last two or three years, a number of tracts have appeared upon this much agitated question. One ascribes the Letters to Glover, the author of Leonidas; another, to some obscure person, whose name we have forgotten. By far the most ridiculous, however, is a series of letters, to show that Junius was none other than the late Duke of Portland,—upon the sole ground that the letters betray an interest in the famous question respecting the honour of Inglewood Forest, which occupied at that time every man who talked or wrote upon politicks, and without the shadow of proof that his Grace ever wrote a sentence, either elegant or forcible, in his life. We ought perhaps to observe, that a more absurd doctrine than even this, was once seriously maintained; for some one was found to contend, in a printed book, that Delolme was Junius,—his pretensions to the name being grounded, probably, upon the admitted facts of his being a foreigner, an extremely feeble writer, and one unconscionably ignorant of most constitutional points; and of his having, for the first time, come to England the winter that Junius began his Letters. *

To urge any thing against such claims as these, would be wasting the time of the reader. But it may be well to remind him, before proceeding further, that the various hypotheses, which have ascribed the Letters to men of great genius and fame—to Lord Chatham, Dunning, ‡ Burke,—as well as those which have given them to inferior persons, but of considerable talents, Hamilton, Boyd, and others,—are now deservedly exploded. The publication of Woodfall, some years ago, seems to have set this matter at rest; and to have shown that there were insurmountable reasons, founded upon external evidence, against believing that any of those personages was Junins. We are half inclined to think, however, that the real author is at length detected; and we shall proceed to lay before the reader the grounds of this opinion. The merit of the discovery, if the truth is indeed found out, belongs entirely to the author of the work before us. Sir Philip Francis had never, as far as we know, been suspected. The book is written in a way abundantly creditable to the author; especially if, as we suspect, he is not a professed literary man. It does not certainly make the most of the evidence; it is somewhat too prolix; frequently dwells upon trifles; and is not always very distinct in its statements. But it contains every thing necessary for determining the question; and is written without affectation. That it proves Sir Philip to be Junius, we will not affirm; but this we can safely assert, that it accumulates such a mass of circumstantial evidence, as renders it extremely difficult to believe he is not; and that, if so many coincidences shall be found to have misled us in this case, our faith in all conclusions drawn from proofs of a similar kind may henceforth be shaken.

We must premise, as this is in some sort a personal question, that we have undertaken to state the argument, without the slightest feeling of disrespect towards the distinguished individual who forms the subject of it. We may add, that we are equally uninfluenced by any idea of doing him honour. If there be any thing in the Letters of Junius which Sir Philip Francis would now wish unwritten, or if he conceives any imputation to be flung upon his conduct in very early life, by the assumption that he was the author, surely the most stern moralist may well be appeased, by the lapse of half a century spent in the undeviating pursuit of the publick good, and the virtuous sacrifice of all personal interests; while, on the other hand, the high rank in which those services have placed him among the patriots of his age, and the almost unbounded praise which his talents have called forth from those judges to whom a wise man would chiefly look, render it a matter of indifference to his fame, whether or not he enjoys the more general, and perhaps vulgar, celebrity which belongs to the name of Junius.

To the greater number of readers, the first question that presents itself is, Whether Sir Philip Francis has ever shown the eminent talents displayed in Junius's Letters? However high his reputation may be in the political world, there is no one avowed production of his which has attracted much popular, or permanent notice, or is at present familiar to public recollection; and he has therefore shared the fate of many able men whose time has been devoted to the business of the world, and whose labour, chiefly bestowed npon subjects connected with their pursuits, has left no lasting monuments of their skill in composition. So it has fared with Sir Philip Francis. His contemporaries well knew him to be one of the best writers of the age; but his writings consisted chiefly of minutes, protests, speeches and pamphlets, which have long since ceased to interest the world at large, and are only known to political men, or curious inquirers into the details of modern history. We shall therefore begin the argument, by presenting a few specimens of his competition, sufficient to justify the assertion, that the author of Junius, whoever he may be, was not a person of greater talents than Sir Philip Francis. The proof drawn from similarity of expressions will be further strengthened in the sequel by particular instances. All that we desire the reader, in this stage of the discussion, to consider, is the general ability displayed in the composition. We take all the examples from his speeches, carefully written and published by himself. The first shall be from his attack upon the Lawyers in the House of Commons.

'It belongs to the learning of these gentlemen to involve, and to their prudence not to decide.

'In the name of God and common sense, what have we gained by consulting these learned persons! It is really a strange thing, but it is certainly true, that the learned gentlemen on that side of the House, let the subject be what it may, always begin their speeches with a panegyric on their own integrity. You expect learning, and they give you morals; you expect law, and they give you ethics; you ask them for bread, and they give you a stone. In point of honor and morality, they are undoubtedly on a level with the rest of mankind. But why should they pretend to more? Why should they insist on taking the lead in morality? Why should they so perpetually insist upon their integrity, as if that were the objection in limine, as if that were the point in question; as if that were the distinguishing characteristic, the prominent feature of the profession; Equality is their right. I allow it, But that they have any just pretensions to a superior morality, to a pure and elevated probity, to a frank, plain, simple, candid, unrefined integrity, beyond other men, is what I am not convinced of, and never will admit.

'On my principles, however, the damage we have suffered is not very great. In attending to this learned gentleman, we have lost nothing but our time; we have wasted nothing but our patience. The question before us may easily, and can only be determined by ourselves. p. 175, 176.

The following passage is from a speech delivered in 1796.

'If I could personify the House of Commons, it would be my interest as well as my duty to approach so great a person with the utmost respect. But respect does not exclude firmness, and should not restrain me from saying, that it is the function of your greatness, as well as of your office, to listen to truth, especially when it arraigns a proceeding of your own. I am not here to admire your consistency, or to applaud the conduct which I am endeavouring to correct. These topics do not furnish any subject for applause. You have nothing like praise to expect from me; unless you feel, as I do, that a compliment of the highest order is included in the confidence which appeals to your justice against your inclination.' p. 247.

The following attack upon Lord Thurlow has been much and justly admired.

'It was well known that a gross and public insult had been offered to the memory of General Clavering and Colonel Monson, by a person of high rank in this country. He was happy when he heard that his name was included in it with theirs. So highly did he respect the character of those men, that he deemed it an honour to share in the injustice it had suffered, It was in compliance with the forms of the House, and not to shelter himself, or out of tenderness to the party, that he forbore to name him. He meant to describe him so exactly, that he could not be mistaken. He declared in his

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* Other Letters, indeed; of the same author, had been published under different signatures, two years before this time. The praise of Delolme's superficial book, contained in the Preface to Junius, is only a new example of the rashuess with which men engaged in controversy will bestow commendations upon a work containing doctrines of which they wish to avail themselves. Burke's praises of Vattel may be given as anther instance; and they have greatly added to the undue reputation enjoyed by that popular work.

‡ The legal expressions sometimes used by Junius, where he is not discussing any point of law, have been held by many as an evidence of his belonging to the learned profession, notwithstanding his own repeated denial. Thus, 'savouring of the realty,' &c. But in some cases he uses law language with a degree of incecuracy which we should never have found in one of his habits of distinct and correct thinking, had he been a lawyer. Thus, in the Dedication, he makes a confusin between the quantity and the species of an estate; where he says, that the Legislature is the trustee, not the owner; the fee-simple is in the peoples.

place in a great assembly, and in the course of a grave deliberation, " that it would have been happy for this country if General Clavering, Colonel Monson and, Mr. Francis, had been drowned in their passage to India." If this this poor and spiteful invective had been uttered by a man of no consequence or repute, by any light, trifling, inconsiderate person, by a lord of the bed-chamber, for example, or any of the other silken barons of modern days, he should have heard it with indifference. But when it was seriously urged and deliberately insisted on by a grave lord of Parliament—by a judge—by a man of ability and eminence in his profession, whose personal dispos tion was serious, who carried gravity to sternness and sternness to ferocity, it could not be received with indifference, or answered without resentment. Such a man would be thought to have inquired before he pronounced. From his mouth, a reproach was a sentence, an invective was a judgment. The accidents of life, and not any original distinction that he knew of, had placed him too high, & himself at too a great distance from him to admit of any other answer than a public defiance, for General Clavering, for Colonel Monson, and for himself. This was not a party question nor should it be left to so feeble an advocate as he was, to support it. The friends and fellow-soldiers of General Clavering and Colonel Monson would assist him in defending their memory. He demanded and expected the support of every man of honour in that House, and in the kingdom. What character was safe, if slander was permitted to attack the reputation of two of the most honourable and virtuous men that ever were employed, or ever perished in the service of their country? He knew that the authority of this man was not without weight; but he had an infinitely higher athority to oppose to it. He had the happiness of hearing the merits of General Clavering and Colonel Monson acknowledged and applauded in terms to which he was not at liberty to do more than to allude: they were rapid and expressive. He must not venture to repeat, lest he should do them injustice, or violate the forms of respect, where essentially he owed and felt the most. But he was sufficiently understood. The generous sensations that animate the royal mind, were easily distinguished from those which rankled in the heart of that person who was supposed to be the keeper of the royal conscience.' p. 182—184.

These, though extracted from Speeches, are really specimens of Sir Philip Francis's manner of writing; since they were all printed from his own manuscript. We shall add, however, one passage from a letter or discourse, sent, like those of Junius, to a public paper, and subscribed by his own name. It it dated so late as 1811, and relates to the great question of restriction on the Regency, then in contemplation. The author was then far advanced in years;—the reader, we think, will be of opinion, that, both in spirit and in style, it bears a more striking resemblance to the papers written by Junius forty years before, than any thing else that could be referred to during that long period.

'Who is there so ignorant, as not to know that the prerogatives of the Crown are not vested for his own sake in the person who wears it, but to insure the execution of his office; and then I ask, what power has the constitution reserved to any set of men to strip the Crown of those prerogatives, or even to qualify or impair them? Show it if you can, and produce your evidence. In a case of such importance, I will not submit to authority, and, least of all, to the authority of a party, which perhaps means or expects to benefit by the decision. They, who can wholly refuse, may grant upon conditions. The Lords may say, you shall make no more Peers. The Commons may say, you shall have no more power to dissolve us. The Ministers of course will not submit to be dispossessed; and this is the executive government, which they are willing to establish in the prince's hands. Before they decide, let them make the case their own. Do they mean to admit that the king, uniting with a con ention of the peers, could abolish the House of Commons, or even divest them of any one of their privileges? Could the King and the Commons, I will not say abolish the House of Lords, but could they take away their jurisdiction in the last resort, or in trials by impeachment?' &c.——I am not talking of desperate or extreme cases. Necessity, unavoidable and irresistable, must be left to provide for itself. True wisdom even then will do nothing beyond what the instant exigency requires, and will return as soon as possible to its regular established courses. Neither do I deny the power of the people to do what they will. Undoubtedly they may tear down their temples and tribunals, and murders their teachers and their magistrates. They have a physical force to abolish their laws, and to trample on the institutions of their forefathers. But, remember, the man who pulled down the building, and buried himself in its ruins, was blind as well as strong. The quality of an immoral act is not altered, the guilt of an enormous crime is not diminished, by the numbers that concur in it. The moment the people did these things, they would cease to be a nation. To destroy their constitution is beyond their competence. It is the inheritance of the unborn as well as theirs. What we received from our ancestors, we are morally and religiously bound, as well as by our laws, to transmit to our posterity. Of such enormous violence on the part of the people, I know there is no danger. Will they sufferany other power to do that in their name, which they cannot and ought not to do for themselves? I heard it from Lord Chatham, 'that power without right is the most odious and detestable object that can be offered to the human imagination—It is at once *res detestabilis et caduca*.' Let who will assume such power, it ought to be resisted—Brave men meet their fate; cowards take flight, & die for fear of death.' p. 218—222.

Now, we humbly conceive, that the most careless reader must be struck, not only with the general ability and eloquence of all these passages, but with their extraordinary coincidence with the Letters of Junius, in all their most remarkable characteristics. The boldness, and even fierceness of the tone—the studied force and energy of the diction—the pointed and epigrammatic cast of the style—the concise and frequent metaphors—and the mixture of the language of business and affairs, with a certain scholastic elegance and elaborate sarcasm.

These, however, are general indications, and could lead to no positive conclusion: But there are many particular circumstances of a personal and historical nature, that go much further to make out the proposition contended for. The first of these is the exactness with which the dates of the Letters tally with Sir Philip Francis's residence in this country, and his going abroad. In Biographical Memoirs, understood to have been drawn up by a person con[illegible] with him, it is stated, that Sir Philip s[illegible] greatest part of the year 1772 on the C[illegible] Now, the last letter of Junius in t[illegible] dated May 12th, and was received [illegible] two days before. Sir Philip's di[illegible] the War Office is announced in one[illegible] of Veteran, (a name under whic[illegible] shown that Junius then wrote[illegible] 23d; and some time must naturally [illegible] before he set out. A letter of Junius, dat[illegible] May, mentions his having been out of town; and, in point of fact, he wrote nothing from March 23d to May 4th. Sir Philip's father was then ill at Bath; and it is most probable that he went to see him before going abroad. From the above mentioned notice in the Memoirs, it appears that he must have returned at the end of 1772, or early in 1773, provided we are satisfied that he went abroad in May; for it is there stated, that 'about half a year after his return' he was recommended as one of the new council at Fortwilliam: Now, the act appointing the council passed in June 1773;—which tallies with the supposition of his arrival having been in the month of December or January preceding. Keeping these facts in view, it is very important to remark, that the first letter received by Woodfall from Junius, after the letter of May 1772, is dated January 19th, 1773. This, too, was also the last letter which he ever wrote. The appointment of Sir Philip Francis to India was either then or soon after, in agitation; for it was finally arranged before June. Now, the supposition that he was the author of Junius, presumes that the prospect of being sent to India put a period to his labours.

It is known that Sir Philip was a clerk in the War-Office from 1763 to 1772; and Junius evinces a peculiar acquaintance with, and interest in, the business and the persons of that department. As some of those persons are obscure indivduals compared with the distinguished objects of his ordinary attacks, a very strong presumption arises from hence, that the anonymous writer was himself connected with the Office; and the familiar tone in which they are mentioned, greatly strengthens the conclusion. We shall principally advert to what he says of Mr. Bradshaw, Mr. Chamier, and Mr. D'Oyley. Junius, in the 36th letter of the common edition, dwells at some length upon Bradshaw's pension, and speaks of him in terms indicative of considerable personal animosity. In a note, he says, 'he was too cunning to trust Irish security.' He gives a sketch of his history, tracing him from his beginning, as a 'clerk to a contractor for forage,'—to his being 'exalted to a petty post in the War-office,'—and sarcastically remarking, that, upon his subsequent promotion, he thought it necessary to take the great house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, where the Lord Chancellor Worthington had resided. In the 57th letter, he is called the Duke of Grafton's cream-coloured parasite;' and in the letters signed Domitian and Veteran, published by Woodfall, he is familiarly mentioned as 'Tommy Bradshaw,' 'the cream-coloured Mercury,' whose sister, 'Miss Polly, like the moon, lives upon the light of her brother's countenance, and robs him of no small part of his lustre.'* In a letter also written by Junius, but under another name, Bradshaw is said to observe, that the writer has 'drawn his intelligence from the first source, and not the common falsities of the day;'† and of this, he says Bradshaw cannot be ignorant. But although it is clear that Junius's prejudice against this genetleman was of long standing, and connected with his more obscure station in the War-office, it is also true, that at the time of the attacks upon him, he filled a considerable station, and was more in the public eye. This, however, can hardly be said of Mr. Chamier, upon whom a far more incessant fire is kept up. He is termed, 'that well educated genteel young broker, Mr. Chamier.' A scene is figured between Lord Barrington his patron, and a general officer, in which every kind of ridicule is thrown upon Chamier, He is called 'Tony Shammy'—'Little Shammy'—'a tight active little fellow'—'a little gambling broker—'Little Waddlewell'—'my duckling'—'little three per cents. reduced'—'a mere scrip of a secretary'—'an omnium of all that's genteel'—with many other coarse and scurriluos appellations. No less than four letters are addressed to Lord Barrington in the bitterest tone of invective, in consequence of Chamier's promotion; and it appears that his relationship with Bradshaw is one of the chief ground of attack upon the latter; and whoever reads the following, which comes after these, will be at no loss to divine the cause of all the hostility, upon the supposition that they are written by Sir P. Francis.

'I desire you will inform the public that the worthy Lord Barrington, not contented with having driven Mr. D'Oyly out of the War-office, has at last contrived to expel Mr. Francis. His lordship will never rest till he has cleared his office of every gentleman who can either be serviceable to the public, or whose honour and integrity are a check upon his own dark proceedings. Men, who do their duty with credit and [illegible]re not proper instruments for Lord Bar[illegible] He must have a broker [illegible] deputy, and some [illegible] I think the [illegible] and [illegible] teem of [illegible] tion ever did. [illegible] the public and the army s[illegible] their service? There must certain[illegible] thing about Lord Barrington which every h[illegible] man dreads and detests. Or is it that they cannot be brought to connive at his jobs and underhand dealings? They have too much honour, I suppose, to do some certain business by commission. They have not been educated in the conversation of Jews and gamblers;—they have had no experience at Jonathan's;—they know nothing of the stocks; and therefore Lord Barrington drives them out of the War-office. The army indeed is come to a fine pass, with a gambling broker at the head of it!—What signifies ability, or integrity, or practice, or experience in business; Lord Barrington feels himself nueasy while men with such quelifications are about him. He wants nothing in his office but ignorance, impudence, pertness, and servility. Of these commodities he has laid in a plentiful stock, that ought to last him as long as he is Secretary at War. Again, I wish that Mr. Francis and Mr. D'Oyly would give the public some account of what is going forward in the War-office. I think these events so remarkable, that some notice ought to be taken of them in the House of Commons. When the public loses the service of two able and honest servants, it is but reasonable that the wretch, who drives such men out of a public office, should be compelled to give some account of himself and his proceedings.' p. 86, 87.

It is be observed, that Junius took care not to write this letter, nor any of those upon Chamier's promotion, under his usual signature, because this would at once have directed the suspicions of the publick towards the War-office, as the quarter in which he lurked, and even towards the individuals chiefly interested in the questions respecting Chamier. For the same reason we find him urging Woodfall to conceal his being the author of those attacks upon Lord Barrington. 'Keep the 'author a secret,' says he *Woodfall*, I. 255)—that is, keep the secret that Junius, Veteran, Nemesis &c. are the same person; for he knew no other author than Junius. It is, however, not at all improbable, that the clue to the discovery of Sir P. Francis was furnished by these letters on the War-office; for they are the last ever written by Junius, except the private letter to Woodfall in January 1773; so that he seems, on being detected, probably, by Lord Barrinton, to have given over writing; and he was soon after appointed to the Council in Calcutta.

Junius shows an uncommon acquaintance with and interest in, the transactions of the Foregn Department as well as the War-office; and the period to which his knowledge refers, precedes the death of Lord Egremont in 1763. Thus, he says, in the 23d letter, referring to the negotiations of 1763, 'Even the callous pride of Lord Egremont was alarmed; he saw and felt his own disgrace in corresponding with you (the Duke of Bedford); and there certainly was a moment at which he meant 'to have resisted, had not a fatal lethargy prevailed over his faculties, and carried all sense and memory away with it.' In a note, he adds, 'This man (Lord Egremont), notwithstanding his pride and Tory principles, had some English stuff in him.' Upon an official letter to the Duke of Bedford the Duke desired to be recalled and it was with the utmost difficulty 'that Lord Bute could appease him.' In a private letter to Woodfall (I. 200), he says, 'that he can threaten him privately with such a storm as would make him tremble even in his grave.' Now Sir Philip Francis was appointed a clerk in the Foreign Office in 1756; and having afterwards gone to St Cas as General Bligh's secretary in 1758, and to Lisbon in 1760, with Lord Kinnoul, he returned to the Foreign Office between October 1761 and August 1763; for, in his speech in the House of Commons, already referred to (Pari. Deb. xxii. 97,) he says, that he possessed Lord Egremont's favour in the Secretary of State's Office; and that nobleman came into it, October 1761, and died August 1763. The negotiations of the Duke of Bedford were carried on between the beginning of September and the beginning of November, 1762.

The manner in which Junius always treats Lord Chatham, coincides exactly with the expressions of Sir Philip in his speeches and writing; and is such as might naturally be expected to result from the kindness he had received from that great man, as well as from his known principles. But the high admiration of Lord Chatham which Junius has shown, seems not easily reconciled with his kindness towards his antagonist Lord Holland. 'I wish Lord Holland may acquit himself with honour,' says he in a letter to Woodfall (I. 174.); and when he suspected Mr Fox attacking him anonymously in the newspapers, instead of retaliating, as he did in the letters already noticed against Lord Barrington, and once charging Lord Holland or his son [illegible] been [illegible] writers of this attack, [illegible] others in similar [illegible] spares Lord [illegible] that it is [illegible] of keeping them fr[illegible] test with them. The [illegible] once explains all this. His [illegible] Holland's domestic chaplain, lived [illegible] terms with him, and dedicated his Tra[illegible] on of Demosthenes to him, as the patron to whom he owed his church preferment. Sir Philip himself received from Lord Holland his first place in the Foreign Office. These circumstances must have overcome the natural inducement which Junius had to join in the attacks upon Lord Holland, for a conduct which, whether justly or not, was made the constant topic of invective by all who took the side of Lord Chatham.

It is clear, from his private correspondence, that Junius, whoever he was, bore a great personal good-will towards Woodfall. 'The sprit of your letter,' says he, 'convinces me that you are a much better writer than most of those whose works you publish.' (I. 196.) 'For the matter of money, be assured that, if a question should arise upon any writings of mine, you shall not want it. My own works you shall constantly have; and in point of money, be assured you shall never suffer.' (*ib.*) Again—'You must not write to me again; but be assured I will never desert you. If your affair should come to trial, and you should be found guilty. you will then let me know what expense falls particularly on yourself, for I understand you are engaged with other proprietors;—some way or other *you* shall be reimbursed.' (I. 208.) 'For my own part, I can very truly assure you, that nothing would affect me more than to have drawn you into a personal danger, because it admits of no recompense.' (I. 221.) 'You cannot offend or afflict me but by hazarding your own safety.' (I. 235.) 'I have the greatest reason to be pleased with your care and attention; and wish it were in my power to render you some essential service.' (I. 246.) In a letter to Wilkes, he expresses the same anxiety about Woodfall's safety; says that the danger to which he is exposed afflicts and distresses him; and plainly insinuates, that he has spared Lord Mansfield for Woodfall's sake (I. 326.) But, for other publishers, he seems to have felt no such tenderness; for he frequently tells Woodfall, if he is afraid himself, that he may send such and such letters to other printers, whom he names. (see I. 224. 226. 214.) Now, it appears from Nichols's Biographical Anecdotes, that Woodfall was only a year older than Sir Philip Francs, and that he was educated at St Paul's School, where the latter is known to have been bred; and it is asserted in the Tract before us, that Woodfall's son speaks of the acquaintance formed there between Sir Philip and his father, as having gi-

* Woodfall's Junius, III. 406—424.

† *Ib.* p. 273.

ven rise to a mutual kindness during their after lives, although they rarely met. It must be admitted that this tallies peculiarly well with a suspicion expressed by Junius at one part of the correspondence, that Woodfall might know him. He says, 'I beg you will tell me candidly whether you know or suspect who I am.' (I. 171.)

There is reason also to believe, that Junius was known to Garrick. He expresses himself much alarmed by the inquiries of the latter, and was afraid lest Woodfall might have told him the place where the letters were sent, which he desires him to change. He writes a note, to be sent to Garrick, with the view of intimidating him, and thus preventing his meddling, and endeavoring to trace the secret; and he desires Woodfall to copy it in his own hand. Sir Francis has told us, in the preface to the play of Eugenia, that he enjoyed the 'friendship and esteem of Garrick.'

It appears, from various passages in Junius, that the author used to attend the debates in Parliament, and that he frequently took notes of the more important speeches: That he did so more especially in the years 1770 and 1771, is clearly proved, by his quoting Lord Chatham's speeches from reports not then made public, and by his frequently referring to debates at which he was present. Sir Philip Francis is known to have been an occasional attendant upon the debates during the same period,—for he cites Lord Chatham's speeches at that time as having heard them; and there seems no reason to doubt that he is the member of Parliament described by Almon in his life of Lord Chatham, as having furnished him with notes of those speeches, taken by him when he was not in Parliament. But there is a more remarkable coincidence than this between Junius and Sir Philip. Lord Chatham's speech, at the opening of the session in January 1770, was reported by Sir Philip, and communicated first to Almon, who published it in 1791, and then to the Parliamentary History, (xvi. 647.) The publisher of the latter work informed the author of the tract before us, that he received it from Sir Philip, who was present at the debate. Now a [redacted] of this speech with some of Junius's [redacted]ves very satisfactorily, that Junius [redacted]r have heard the speech, and taken [redacted] or received notes from somebody who [redacted]; and not only so, but that the notes [redacted]ook or received were nearly the same [redacted] taken by Sir P. Francis. We shall [redacted]xamples of this coincidence.

[redacted]ranci's Reports.—'That on this prin[redacted]d himself advised a measure, which [redacted]knew was not strictly legal; but he had recommended it as a measure of necessity, to save a starving people from famine, and had submitted to the judgment of his country.' p. 262.

Junius (Woodfall II. 365.)—'Instead of inserting that the proclamation was legal, he (Lord Camden) should have said, "My Lords, I know the proclamation was illegal, but I advised it, because it was indispensably necessary to save the kingdom from famine; and I submit myself to the justice and mercy of my country." p. 262—3.

Sir P. Francis's Report.—'He owned his natural partiality to America, and was inclined to make allowance even for those excesses. That they ought to be treated with tenderness; for in his sense they were ebullitions of liberty which broke out upon the skin, and were a sign, if not of perfect health, at least of a vigorous constitution, and must not be driven in too suddenly, lest they should strike to the heart.' p. 265.

Junius, (Woodfall, II. 153. I. 311.)—"No man regards, an eruption upon the surface, when the noble parts are invaded, and he feels a mortification approaching to his heart."

——— "I shall only say, give me a healthy vigorous constitution, and I shall hardly consult my looking-glass to discover a blemish upon my skin." p. 265.

Sir P. Francis's Report.—'That the Americans had purchased their liberty at a dear rate, since they had quitted their native country, and gone in search of freedom to a desert.' p. 268.

Junius, (Woodfall, II. 77.)—"They left their native land in search of freedom, and found it in a desert." p. 268.

There are many other expressions in this speech, and in others of Lord Chatham, reported by Sir Philip, which appear to be favourite expressions of Junius. Thus, 'false fact'—'I am a plain man'—'*ipso facto* the law of the land'—'simplicity of common sense,' &c.

There are many favourite expressions in the avowed original works of Sir Philip, which Junius also indulges habitually. 'Of his side'—'so far forth'—'I mean the public service' (for, I would promote). There is, moreover, in the general manner of writing, a resemblance extremely striking, especially where the author is off his guard, and permits his natural temper to appear. Sir Philip's later works resemble, in this respect, the private notes to Woodfall so strikingly, that we need scarcely give any examples. There is, for instance, a short note of Sir P. in this publication in the following terms. 'Pray never mind any thing I say, I slavemyself to 'death, and write and speak on instant impression.—So I am very sorry if I have offended 'you.' The very same tone, and almost the same words, occur in two notes of Junius, printed by Woodfall;—one of which begins, 'Pray 'tell me whether George Onslow means to keep 'his word with you;' and ends, 'and so I wish 'you good-night:'—And another runs thus, 'Make yourself easy about me—I know you are 'an honest man—and I am never angry—I am 'overcome with the slavery of writing.' We have not room to add other instances; but we have heard, that among those persons in London who have lived in his society, and are acquainted with his mode of expression, the conviction of his being the author of the letters, is exceedingly strengthened by this likeness.

That the tempers of Junius and Sir Philip somewhat resemble each other, we have their own authority. Junius says to Woodfall—'Surely you have misjudged it very much about 'the book. I could not have conceived it possible that you could protract the publication so 'long. At this time, particularly before Mr. 'Sawbridge's motion, it would have been of 'singular use. You have trifled too long with 'the public expectation. At a certain point of 'time the appetite palls. I fear you have already 'lost the season. The book, I am sure, will 'lose the greatest part of the effect I expected 'from it. But I have done.' (p. 157.) And again, to Wilkes, 'You at least, Mr. Wilkes, 'should have shown more temper and prudence, 'and a better knowledge of mankind. No personal respects whatsoever should have persuaded you to concur in these ridiculous resolutions. But my own zeal, I perceive, betrays 'me: I will endeavour to keep a better guard 'upon my temper, and apply to your judgment 'in the most cautious and measured language.' *(ib.)* Sir Philip, in his Speech (Parl. Debates, xxvii. 240.), says, most characterstically, 'It 'was his purpose on this occasion to say things 'strong, severe, and personal, and if he should 'be thought to exceed the bounds of moderation, he desired it might not be imputed to a 'hasty impatience of temper, to which he was 'supposed to be more subject than other men; 'for he said them cooly and deliberately, and 'after having maturely reflected on their cause, 'and on their consequences.' (P. 158,) And again in his speech, Feb. 26, 1788, 'Much 'has been said of my character, much of my 'temper. I have by one learned gentleman, 'not now present (the Master of the Rolls), 'been accused of comparing myself with him, 'and with others of his profession. Such a 'comparison I never presumed to make. Arrogance is one thing; passion is another. Passion 'I have ever conceived to be an honest, open, 'and manly emotion of the mind: arrogance, 'on the contrary, I take to be a cold, deliberate, 'thoughtful thing. I may have made use of warm 'or passionate language perhaps, but I was 'never guilty of the presumption and arrogance 'which has been imputed to me? (P. 158-9.)

There are some other considerations of a more general nature, which deserve notice in this argument. Sir Philip Francis is still living; and that of itself furnishes a ground of presumption. The improbability is great, that the real Junius should have died, and left no trace by which to detect him. That he should have wished to be for ever unknown, is not likely; that he should have been able to elude all discovery, after his decease, is still less so. The curiously bound set of Letters which he had from Woodfall by his own directions, at once afforded a reason for believing that he intended to retain the means of proving his title, at a distant period, and exposed him to detection after his death, if he allowed that event to happen before he declared himself. Sir Philip's appointment to India is also extremely well accounted for, by the supposition that he was the author of Junius's Letters. That a clerk in the War-office should, without having done any thing to make him known, be sent out at once as a member of the Supreme Council, to which, for the first time, the powers of Government were about to be entrusted, seems at any rate sufficiently strange to require an explanation. He was not connected by family with any man of weight in the ministry; he was wholly unknown at the India House; he was equally obscure in the public eye; nor does it appear that he had any patron who interested himself in his promotion, previously to spring 1772, since, at that time, he was turned out of the Office, to make way for a favorite of the minister in whose department he served. The next thing we hear of after this dismissal, is his mission to India as a satrap, in very critical circumstances. But there is nothing surprising in the appointment, if we suppose that he either suffered himself to be known, or was detected as Junius after his removal from the War-office; and that the minister, now made aware of his extraordinary talents, and of the risk to which they might expose him, recommended a step, justified by the qualifications of Sir Philip, and counseled by his own apprehensions. If the secret was only communicated to one man—If Sir Philip knew this, and made that one man personally responsible for its being kept—there was no doubt that it would be so. Nothing but an idle love of talking could lead to its being divulged. There was something in the nature of the transaction which imposed silence upon both the parties; and Sir Philip, who had the chief interest in its concealment, was ready, during the whole lifetime of the other party, to watch over his fulfilment of the compact.

If is demanded why Sir Philip should have persisted so long in the concealment, a satisfactory answer may be given, without having recourse to evidence drawn from the character and habits of the individual. Some of the principal personages attacked by Junius, have only been dead a very few years; the nearest relatives of many of them are still alive. The invectives of Junius against persons officially connected with Sir Philip, must have differed extremely from the letters which passed between them in the course of business, or in the intercourse of society. The circumstance of his appointment to India, the consequent silence of Junius, we may easily imagine to be a strong reason for reluctance to avow himself as the author. But if to these considerations we add, that Sir Philip has been, by the steady and honest course of his political life, thrown into habits of intimacy with the families of those whom Junius most unsparingly attacked, for their personal as well as public conduct in life, we shall be convinced that the discovery would at any time have been productive of far more pain than the gratification of vanity could compensate, even admitting the reputation of Junius to be much higher than that of Sir Philip, which we are not very sure that he is likely to think it and are still less of opinion that he ought. He has long, in his proper person, possessed the admiration of all who have a due regard for unblemished publick virtue, great talents and accomplishments. He might well afford to forego the applause of the multitude, which could only be purchased by a sacrifice, certainly, of the tranquillity so invaluable in the decline of life, possibly of the good-will of some whose approbation he prefers to that of the crowd. Justice to this gentleman, as well as to the argument which we are now bringing to a close, requires the insertion of the powerful testimonies borne to his rare merits, by the unanimous voice of the Managers of the Impeachment. The following is a part of the letter which they addressed to him, when the House of Commons, on account of his personal quarrel with Mr. Hastings, had excluded him from the Committee.

"We have perused, as our duty has often led us to do, with great attention, the records of the Company, during the time in which you executed the important office committed to you by Parliament; and our good opinion of you has grown in exact proportion to the minuteness and accuracy of our researches. We have found that, as far as in you lay, you fully answered the ends of your arduous allegation. An exact obedience to the authority placed over you by the laws of your country, wise and steady principles of government, an inflexible integrity in yourself, and a firm resistance to all corrupt practice in others, crowned by an uniform benevolent attention to the rights, properties, and welfare of the natives (the grand leading object in your appointment), appear eminently throughout those records. Such a conduct, so tried, acknowledged, and recorded, demands our fullest confidence.

"These, Sir, are the qualities and this is the conduct, on your part, on which we ground our wishes for your assistance. On what we are to ground our right to make any demand upon you, we are more at a loss to suggest. Our sole titles we are sensible, are to be found in the public exigencies, and in your public spirit. Permit us, Sir, to call for this further service in the name of the people of India, for whom your parental care has been so long distinguished, and in support of whose cause you have encountered so many difficulties, vexations, and dangers." p. 23, 24.

This letter was written by the Chairman, Mr. Burke, and signed by himself and his colleagues; among whom we find the names of Fox, Sheridan, Windham, North, and Fitzpatrick. Mr. Burke, in one of his speeches upon the India Bills, has thus described him.

"This man, whose deep reach of thought, whose large legislative conception, and whose grand plans of policy, make the most shining part of our reports, from whence we have learned all our lessons, if we have learned any good ones; this man, from whose materials those gentlemen, who have least acknowledged it, have yet spoken as from a brief; this man, driven from his employment, discountenanced by the Directors, has had no other reward, and no other distinction, but that inward 'sunshine of the soul' which a good conscience can always bestow on itself." p. 25, 26.

Having shown that all the evidence which can be drawn from a comparison of Junius's Letters and Sir Philip Francis's Life and Writings, points him out as the author—that there is no circumstance which does not tally with this conclusion, and no difficulty which it does not explain—We shall now very briefly advert to one or two particulars of evidence more strictly external than any which has yet been considered.

From several parts of the correspondence with Woodfall, it should seem that Junius frequently delivered the letters himself. When he employed another hand, we may be well assured it was that of a porter or other ordinary messenger, as was ascertained, in one instance, by Wilkes, who examined the person, and learnt that he received the packet from a gentleman. That he should entrust any body with his secret, for the mere purpose of conveying the letters, appears highly improbable; and to have given a packet for Woodfall to a friend to carry, would have been telling him the whole. Now, it seems that a gentleman of respectability, Mr, Jackson of Ipswich, was in Woodfall's employment at the period of the Letters;—and he 'states, that he once saw a tall gentleman, dressed 'in a light coat, with bag and sword, throw into 'the office-door, opening in Ivy Lane, a letter of 'Junius's, which he picked up, and immediately 'followed the bearer of it into St. Paul's Church-'yard, where he got into a hackney-coach, and drove off.'—(Woodfall, I, 43.) The author of the work before us states, that the figure and appearance of Sir Philip answers to this description as far as it goes.

There are various peculiarities of spelling which occur uniformly in both writers; and neither of them has any such peculiarity that is not common to both. Thus, they both write 'practise' with an s; 'compleatly' instead of 'completely;' 'ingross,' intire, intrust, and many other such words, which are usually begun with an e—endeavor without an u—skreen with a k, and several others. There may not be much in any of these instances taken singly; but when we find that all the peculiarities that belong to either writer are common to both, it is impossible not to receive them as ingredients in the mass of evidence.

It is stated by a person who examined, with Wilkes, the form and folding of the letters received by him, that they both agreed in 'thinking they could see marks of the writer's habit 'of folding and directing official letters.

Last of all, a careful examination has been instituted of the handwriting of Junius; and the specimens published by Woodfall have been diligently compared with letters of Sir Philip Francis. Those of Junius are know to be all written in a feigned hand; but its general character agrees well with that of Sir Philip's. Wherever, in the hurry of writing, (for example, where a word is interlined), the natural hand, or something near it, breaks out, the resemblance is more complete; and certain peculiarities, preserved in the feigned hand, occur also in Sir Philip's. We cannot follow the comparison through its minute details; but we are confident that it must go far towards satisfying those whom the rest of the argument may have failed to convince. Some of the more remarkable coincidences are as follows.

When Sir P. F. signs with his initials, he draws a short strong line above and below them. The very same lines are uniformly drawn under and over the initials with which Junius signs his private letters to Woodfall. In correcting the press, they both use, instead of the ordinary sign of deletion, a different & very peculiar sign, exactly the same in both. They both place the asterisk or star of reference to a foot-note, at the beginning, and not at the end of the passage to which it belongs—contrary to what may be termed the invariable usage of other writers. They both write the words you and yours, in all cases, with a large Y, the form of which is strikingly alike in both authors. They also use a half large c at the beginning of a word,—of a peculiar and characteristic formation. Their ciphers or numerals are all formed exactly on the same plan; as are most of their compound letters. Instead of a round dot over the i, they both invariably use an oblique stroke: sloping in the opposite direction to that of the general writing; and they mark their quotations, not by inverted commas, but by short perpendicular lines. They are both uniformly correct and systematic in the punctuation of their MS. Both write a distinct little a over &c.; and connect words divided at the end of a line not by a hyphen, but a colon, which is repeated, contrary to general usage, at the beginning of the second line, as well as the end of the first. *

Before concluding this article, we must repeat, that the diligence of the author, whose work furnishes the materials of this argument, is very praiseworthy, and that the merit of the investigation belongs entirely to him. We cannot, however, avoid remarking, that he has frequently overloaded his book with useless and irrelevant quotations;—for example, much of the Speeches of Lord Chatham, and of Sir Philip Francis's pamphlets; that he many times draws conclusions from such trivial resemblances in expression as prove nothing,—e. g. p. 236, 237, 235, 238—beside a variety of other instances; and that, in some places, he seems to lose himself, and goes on quoting and reasoning, without recollecting the point to be proved—as, where he compares a Report of Lord Chatham's Speeches, admitted to be made by Sir Philip, with the avowed productions of the latter, (p. 266, B. 25.)

EMBASSY TO CHINA.

We must now advert, more particularly, to the Narrative of Mr. M'Leod, from which we have already borrowed one or two interesting anecdotes. It is a plain, unpretending, straight forward account of an eventful voyage, just such as we should expect from one who, from an early period of life, had passed his time in a king's ship. If the style of the work be not that of a man accustomed to composition, the story is told in clear and intelligible language; and taking it altogether, the book is of a nature as to excite, unless we have formed a wrong estimate of the public taste, no little degree of curiosity. It forms an interesting episode to the main history of Lord Amherst's embassy, completing, from personal observation, what could only have been given at second hand by Mr. Ellis. Of the multitude of well known places at which the Alceste touched, till her loss by shipwreck in the straits of Gaspar, the author has the good taste to say little more than was necessary to preserve the continuity of the narrative; we therefore find ourselves at the head of the Yellow Sea in the twentieth page. There is, however, a

* We understand that is confidently stated in London, that still more precise evidence exists of the similarity of the hands, drawn from Sir Philip's earlier penmanship.

detailed account of their intercourse with a singularly interesting people, whose kindness of disposition and amiable manners, whose generous and friendly hospitality and singleness of heart, are not to be matched, we verily believe, in the whole world besides.

The Alceste, having landed the embassy, stood across the gulf of Leatong, and so near the coast as to afford a view of the great wall of China, rising from the sea, and mounting hill above hill, till it finally disappeared among the highest and most distant mountains. Proceeding easterly, they anchored in a fine bay on the coast of Chinese Tartary: the natives crowded down to the shore, and the crippled feet of the ladies at once announced them to be Chinese. No public officer, civil or military, made his appearance, nor did they see any person of rank; they were, however, less rude and uncivil than the Chinese usually are to strangers. Their houses and gardens were neat, and there was an air of comfort about their villages, not always to be found in the more civilized parts of Europe. There was no want of cattle, but they could purchase none, the inhabitants being wholly ignorant of the value of the Spanish dollar, (a coin which we had thought to be of universal circulation.) and our people having no articles of exchange about them, which the natives would accept as an equivalent.

From this place they steered across the gulf of Pe-tche lee to the Chinese promontory of Shan-tung, where the people were inhospitably rude, and even the children were encouraged to be insolent and to throw stones.' From the coast of Shan-tung they again crossed over to the eastward, and on the 1st September anchored amidst a group of islands on the coast of Corea. The natives manifested, by signs and gestures, the greatest aversion to the landing of a party from the ships, making cut-throat motions by drawing their hands across their necks, and pushing the boats away from the beach; but they offered no serious violence. They therefore, stood on and, on the 3d, observed the sea to be studded with islands as far as the eye could reach from the mast head. The main land lay to the eastward, with a fine bay, in which the ships anchored. Here they were soon visited by a person in authority; he appeared to be about seventy years of age, of a venerable and majestic mien, his hair and beard were of a hoary whiteness. The Chinese interpreter whom they had on board could neither read nor write, and the people of the Corean archipelago could only write, and not speak a word of the Chinese language. A few characters which the old gentleman wrote on a ship of paper, being afterwards translated at Canton, were to this effect, 'I don't know who ye are—what business have ye here? questions very natural for him to ask, and it is to be regretted that there was nobody who could answer them.

A party which landed on the beach were immediately surrounded by a concourse of people. The old chief was evidently distressed at their landing; he hung down his head, and clasped his hands in mournful silence: at length he burst into a fit of crying, and was supported by his attendants to a large stone, on which he sat down, looking back at the officers with the most melancholy aspect; his feelings appearing to be those of a man who had some great calamity was about to [redacted] country and that he [redacted] under whose rule this [redacted] lamented. Captain Maxwell [redacted] of his distress, recalling [redacted] were proceeding toward[redacted] endeavored to explain to him [redacted] intended. The old [redacted] pointed to the sun, and descr[redacted] signs, its revolving course four times, drew his hand across his throat, and dropping his chin upon his breast, shut his eyes as if dead: this was intelligible enough; and as the party had no inclination to force their way they re-embarked, the old man following them on board, apparently much dejected, and as if ashamed that he could not shew them more attention.

This bay, to which our people gave the name of Basil, would be situated, according to our charts, about 120 miles in the interior of Corea:— for so much in width, along the western coast, has the present expedition curtailed the dominions of his Corean majesty; but, in lieu thereof, they have ascertained that, along the southern part of that coast, there exists an archipelago of more than a thousand islands, forming bays and harbours, in which all the navies of the world might ride in perfect security. His title therefore of 'King of ten thousand Isles is not altogether an empty one. They are all apparently inhabited, generally high, rising like so many detached mountains each on its own basis out of the sea, and cultivated where practicable; the inhabitants crowded to the tops of the highest eminences to gaze at the ships as they sailed through them.

From the summit of one of these islands one hundred and thirty five other islands were distinctly counted. Few of them exceeded in length three or four miles, and the spaces between them were from one to four miles. The women, on perceiving boats approach the land, fled with their infant children, and hid themselves in recesses among the rocks; whilst the men, in a body, but unarmed, hallooed to the strangers not to advance making the same signal as the old chief had done, of drawing their hands across the throat. They afterwards became somewhat friendly, brought them water to drink, and offered them a part of their humble fare— then, as if suddenly recollecting that they were doing wrong in holding intercourse with barbarians, they would lay hold of some of the gentlemen by the shoulders, and push them away, pointing to the ship — This is a very curious and unexpected discovery; and the surveys of Captain Maxwell, and Captain Hall of the Lyra, the latter, of whom is particularly distinguished not only for nautical but general science, will form a very valuable addition to the geography and hydrography of the Yellow Sea.* The error in longitude of that part of the main land at which they touched was not less than 2° 14'.

In proceeding to the southward they stood close to a volcanic island, apparently not more than four or five miles in circumfetance, rising precipitously from the sea to the height of 1,200 feet. The surf broke with such tremendous violence that it was impossible to land, and the sulphurous smell was very strong, even at the distance of two or three miles. They gave it the name of Sulphur island. Farther south they descried a large island, and, as the weather cleared up, a rich extent of cultivated scenery burst upon their view. 'Rising in gentle ascent from the sea, the grounds were disposed more like the finest country seats in England than those of an island so remote from the civilized world. It was the principal island of the Lewchew group. hitherto unvisited by any Europeans. They anchored in front of a town, where a number of vessels were seen lying in a harbour, the mouth of which was formed by two pier heads.

Thousands of the astonished natives, perched on the surrounding rocks and heights, gazed on the vessels as they entered. Several canoes, with official men in them, came along side, wishing to know who they were, and what was the purport of their visit. By means of the Chinese interpreter, whose language some of them understood, it was explained to them that the ships had sustained some damage in the late gales, on the opposite coast: and, to give a colour to this story, the sea water was let into the well, and the chainpumps set to work, to the great amazement of these unsuspecting people who appeared to simpathize with their misfortunes. The following morning a number of carpenters came on board, with the rude implements of their art, to give all possible assistance. It was signified to them that they had carpenters enough of their own, and that all they wished for was an asylum while the repairs were carrying on, and permission to purchase provisions and take on board fresh water.

An immediate supply of bullocks, hogs, goats, fowls, eggs, excellent sweet potatoes, fruit, vegetables, fire wood, and even candles, followed this intimation; and these supplies, with plenty of excellent water, regularly sent on board, when wanted, for six weeks; the chief authorities obstinately persisting to refuse any payment or remuneration whatever—a disinterested generosity, which was soon found to correspond with every part of the conduct of this admirable people.

In the course of a few days an intimation was received that a great personage intended to pay a visit on board the Alceste. He embarked at the mouth of the harbour amidst a vast concourse of people. He was about sixty years of age, with a venerable beard; his dress was a purple robe with loose sleeves, and a sash of red silk round his waist; he had sandals and white gaiters: and wore a cap neatly twisted into folds and covered with a light purple coloured silk. A numerous suite of men in office and personal attendants accompanied him. The pumps were again set agoing, and every assistauce was again promised.

After partaking of some refreshment, he took his leave, the captain having promised to return his visit the following day. Accordingly Captain Maxwell and Hall, with the officers, rowed up the harbour in state, and were met at the landing-place by the principal men of the town, each of whom, taking one of the officers by the hand, led him through the crowd of spectators to the gate of a public building, where the old gentleman attended to welcome them into the house. They sat down to a sumptuous entertainment, at which the utmost good humour prevailed, and many loyal and friendly toasts were given in a liquor called *chazzi*, which Mr. M'Leod says resembled rosolio.

The regularity and decorum which prevailed among so many thousands as were collected together was very remarkable; they formed a lane; those in front being generally boys, mostly kneeling; behind these the second row squatted down; then the men, those who were nearest stooping; behind these again, and outside of all, were others, mounted on stones, or any thing which they could find to elevate them; so that all, without bustle or confusion, might have a view of the strangers, and dead silence prevailed, not even a whisper being heard. The women, it was supposed, had been sent out of the way; they contrived however, to get to the opposite peir head, and thus snatched on opportunity of gratifying their curiosity as the boats passed towards the ships.

From this moment the most perfect confidence was established between the two nations; the garden of a temple was given up for the accomodation of the ships' crews; the dwellings of the priests were surrendered for an hospital for the sick; temporary buildings were erected for the reception of the powder and stores; and the artificers were established on a convement spot on the beach. Some spars being wanted, the natives immediately set about felling fir trees, which they floated down the river and towed to the ships, chanting, as they rowed along, a plaintive air, which nevertheless had a pleasing effect.

Every day these interesting people gained ground in the estimation of their English visitors. They seemed to be gifted with a sort of natural politeness, so unrestrained, and so unstudied, that there was not a man in the ships that did not consider the people of Lewchew as his friends. A stronger proof of their conciliating manners and kindly dispositions could not possibly be given than is afforded by the following observation of Mr. M'Leod.

'That proud and haughty feeling of national superiority, so strongly existing among the common class of British seamen, which induces them to hold all foreigners cheap, and to treat them with contempt, often calling them outlandish lubbers, in their own country, was on this island, completely sudbued and tamed, by the gentle manners and kind behaviour of the most pacific people upon earth. Although completely intermixed, and often working together, both on shore and on board, not a single quarrel or complaint took place on either side during the whole of our stay; on the contrary, each succeeding day added to friendship and cordiality.'—p. 98

On the arrival of the ships at Lewchew they had many cases of severe sickness; and to the kindness of the natives Mr. M'Leod thinks may be attributed, in a great measure, their recovery. The invalids were not only comfortably lodged, but the higher class of people daily attended the hospital, inquiring into their wants, bringing eggs and delicacies to those whose cases more particularly required them, and paying a cheerful attention to the whole: 'theirs,' says Mr. M'Leod, 'was a substaintial, not a cold or ostentatious charity.'

A young seaman, whose case had long been hopeless, died in the hospital. While his coffin was making, the native dug a grave in a small burial ground under some trees near the landing place. To the astonishment of our people they found, next morning, a number of the principal inhabitants clad in deep mourning, (white robes with black or blue sashes,) waiting to attend the funeral. As the ship's company arranged themselves, two and two, immediately after the coffin, next the midshipmen, then the superior officers, and last of all the captains, as is usual in military ceremonies of this kind, these friendly creatures, who had been watching attentively this arrangement, observing the order of precedence to be inverted, with that unassuming modesty and delicacy which characterized all their actions, without the least hint being given, placed themselves in front of the coffin when the procession began to move, and in the same order marched slowly to the grave. They immediately began to erect a tomb over it; and one a stone placed at the head, they cut, with great neatness, the following epitaph, which was drawn out with Indian ink, and explained to them, and with which they seemed to be highly gratified.

Here lies buried,
Aged twenty-one years, William Hares,
Seaman,
Of His Britannic Majesty's Ship Alceste,
Died Oct. 15, 1816.
This Monument was erected
By the King
And Inhabitants
Of this most hospitable Island.

But their friendly attentions did not end here. The day after the interment they repaired to the tomb with their priests, and performed the funeral service according to the rites of their own religion,

'There is not,' says Mr. M'Leod,' an act of these excellent and interesting people which the mind has not pleasure in contemplating and recollecting. Not satisfied with having smoothed the path of death, they carried their kind regards even beyond the grave.

They had no warlike instruments of any description; no weapons, offensive or defensive; and when they saw the effect of the English fowling pieces, they entreated that they would not kill the birds, which, they said, they were pleased with seeing about their houses; adding that if they wished to get them merely for the purpose of eating, they would supply them with plenty of fowls: of course, an order was immediately given to desist.

Towards the end of their sojourn on the island, it was intimated that a great man, the presumptive heir to the crown, intended to visit the ship. He embarked, in great state, amidst an immense concourse of people. Every possible honour was paid him by saluting, and manning the yards and rigging. He was richly dressed in silk, and in his deportment there was much dignified simplicity. His own people saluted him by kneeling, clapping the hands before the breast, and touching the head. He examined every thing on board with minute attention, and, on taking leave, invited the captain and officers to an entertainment on shore. The day appointed happened to be the anniversary of our Sovereign's accession to the throne. A royal salute was fired, and the ships were dressed in colours. On landing, the prince received them at the gate and conducted them into the hall. There were three tables; one for the prince and two captains; one for the superior officers, and the third for the young gentlemen. It was a day of jubilee at Napafoo. The mutual healths of the two sovereigns were toasted, and the Lewchews, 'never,' says Mr. M'Leod,' deficient in politeness, toasted the wives and children of the *Engelees*.'

The prince conducted them [redacted] ing place: on their reaching the [redacted] found that a great number of colou[redacted] lanterns had been sent on board [redacted] the ship at night, in honour of [redacted] England. Being placed in various [redacted] rigging, they produced a beautiful [redacted] effect; and thousands of the natives [redacted] along the shore to view the scene.

At length the period of their [redacted] arrived. On the morning of the [redacted] Lewchews, arrayed in their best appa[redacted] proceeded to the temple, where a solemn sacrifice was offered to their gods, invoking them to protect the *Engelees*, to avert every danger, and to restore them in safety to their native land.

'In the manner of this adieu,' observes our author,' there was an air of sublimity and benevolence combined, by far more touching to the heart that the most refined compliment of a more civilized people. It was the genuine benignity of artless nature, and of primitive innocence.

After this, those who had been most intimate with them crowded on board to shake hands and say 'Farewell,' whilst the tears which many of them shed evinced the sincerity of their attachment; as the ships got ueder weigh they lingered alongside in their canoes, displaying every sign of affectionate regard.

'We stood out to seaward, and, the breeze being favourable, this happy island soon sunk from the view; but it will long be remembered by all the officers and men of the Alceste and Lyra; for the kindness and hospitality of its inhabitants have fixed, upon every mind, a deep and lasting impression of gratitude and esteem.

We could have dwelt with pleasure much longer on these interesting islanders if our limits would permit; but we must content ourselves with referring the reader to Mr. M'Leod; he will not be disappointed of his amusement; and, we are confident, will join with us in thanking the writer for making known an amiable people, of whom the only information we previously had was from Chinese authority, very rarely to be trusted.* According to this, the Lewchews date their fabulous history many thousand years before the creation; and their probable one, a few centuries before the Christian era: they became known to the Chinese about the year 600, received their written character and literature in 1187, and were made tributary to them in 1378. They send ambassadors every two years to the court of Pekin.

The great island is about 50 miles long—

* We rejoice to learn that Captain Hall is preparing for the press a narrative of these interesting discoveries, and particularly of the Lewchew islands' with nautical, hydrogsaphical, and geological observations on a track which for the first time has been navigated by Europeans.

* This account is given in the 24th volume of the *Letters Edifiantes*, from the report of a Chinese ambassador, who was sent thither 1719, and the substaute of it is also to be found in Grozier.

Continued in the Additional Suplement

Additional Supplement to the Bombay Courier.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1818.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

and 12 broad: not, as Mr. M'Leod says, 60 by 20; it is the principal one of a group of thirty six, all subject to the same sovereign. The part visited by the ships is called Napakiang or Napafoo, and is only five miles from Kenchieng, the capital and residence of the king. Towards the northern extremity of the island is one of the finest harbours in the world, somewhat similar, but far superior, to Port Mahon. It was surveyed by Captain Hall, and named by him Port Melville. Captain Maxwell, we believe, used every means that prudence would allow to obtain an interview with the king, but this could not be granted, as he did not come in any official character. The king however wrote a letter to the Prince Regent in the Chinese character, which was unfortunately lost when the Alceste was wrecked. It was written in a tone of great humility; hoping that the attentions which had been shewn to the ships—'the great ship and her little child'—would be satisfactory to the king of the *Engeices*.

The Lewchews are a small race of people, the average height of the men not exceeding five feet two inches; but though small, they are sturdy, well built, and athletic. They are as fair as the southern Europeans, and have no trace either of Indian of Chinese features. All the animal race is diminutive, but all excellent in their kind; the bullocks were plump and well conditioned, but they seldom exceeded in weight 350 pounds: goats and hogs were in the same proportion; the poultry forming the only exception.

The visit of our ships it is to be hoped may not prove wholly useless to these worthy people. Captain Hall had fortunately some English potatoes, which they were instructed how to plant; and Captain Maxwell left them a young bull and a cow of English breed; to these was added some wheat, which they promised to cultivate. Their fields were ploughed with much neatness and regularity, and their rice grounds irrigated with great ingenuity. The climate is so delightful, that productions of the vegetable kingdom, distinct in their nature and generally found in regions far distant from each other grow here side by side. It is not merely,' says M'Leod, 'the country of the orange and the lime: but the banyan of India and the Norwegian fir, the tea plant and the sugar cane, all flourish together.'

The ship standing across to the south westward, soon reached Canton, and the Alceste having received on board the ambassador and suite, proceeded to Manilla; and thence homeward: but, in passing through the straits of Gaspar, she struck on a rock, and was totally wrecked; fortunately however all on board escaped to an uninhabited island in the middle of the strait. Very little provisions and scarcely any part of the baggage were saved; The good humour, the calm and manly fortitude, which marked the conductof Lord Amherst on this trying occasion, afforded an example which never fails, in such cases, to have a powerful and beneficial effect. When Captain Maxwell, who was the last person that left the ship, got on shore, it was settled that Lord Amherst, with about forty of his suitet, should go, in the barge and cutter, to Batavia' as the most probable way of ensuring their own safety, and that of their companions on the desolate island, by sending shipping from thence to take them off.

Mr. M'Leod gives a circumstantial and interesting narrative of the dangers, the anxieties, and privations of the party left behind. The blockade of the island, by the Malay pirates, whose proas ultimately accumulated to the number of sixty, added not a little to their distressed situation. These ferocious beings, Mr. M'Leod describes as a people of a most unprepossessing aspect: 'their bodies of a deep bronze colour, their black teeth and reddened lips, their gaping nostrils, and lank clotted hair hanging about their shoulders, and over their scowling countenance, gave them altogether a most fiend-like and murderous look. They are (he adds) an unjoyous race, and seldom smile.'

Sixteen days having elapsed and no relief from Batavia, absolute want staring them in the face on one hand, and destruction from the savages (who, to the number of six hundred, were closely pressing them) on the other, some desperate effort was to be made. The example of their leader kept up their spirits: no symptoms of depression had for a moment intruded themselves, and all was vigour and preparation either for attack or defence; the pirates but once gave an opportunity for the former, when Lieutenant Hay, "a straight-forward short of fellow,' overtook with his barge two proas, one of which was grappled by his crew, who killed three of the savages, while five more, evidently disdaining quarter, jumped overboard and drowned themselves: two were taken prisoners; but, such was the desperate ferocity of these people, that one of them, who had been shot through the body, on being removed into the barge with the view of saving him, furiously grasped a cutlass, which was with difficulty wrenched from his hand while in the very act of dying.

On the last evening of their abode on the island, they had every reason to suppose the savages meditated a combined attack. On this occation, when the officers and men were assembled under arms to settle the watches, Captain Maxwell, with great animation, thus addressed them.

'My lads, you must all have observed this day, as well as myself, the great increase of the enemy's force; for enemies we must now consider them, and the threatening posture they have assumed. I have, on various grounds, strong reason to believe that they will attack us this night. I do not wish to conceal our real state, because I think there is not a man here who is afraid to face any sort of danger. We are now strongly fenced in, and our position in all respects so good, that, armed as we are we ought to make a formidable defence against even regular troops, what then would be thought of us, if we allowed ourselves to be surprised by a set of naked savages, with their spears and creeses? It is true they have swivels in their boats, but they cannot act here. I have not observed that they have any matchlocks or muskets; but, if they have, so have we. I do not wish to deceive you as to the means of resistance in our power. When we were first thrown together on shore, we were almost defenceless; seventy five ball cartridges only could be mustered: we have now sixteen hundred. They cannot, I believe, send up more than five hundred men: but with two hundred such as now stand around me, I do not fear a thousand, nay, fifteen hundred of them. I have the fullest confidence that we shall beat them: the pikemen standing firm, we can give them such a volley of musketry as they will be little prepared for; and, when we find they are thrown into confusion, we'll sally out among them, chase them into the water, and ten to one but we secure their vessels. Let every man therefore be onthealert with his armsin his hands; and should these barbarians ahis night attempt, our hill, I trust we shall convince them that they are dealing with Britons.'—p. 214.

This animated and truly characteristic speech was received, as might be expected from a body of British seaman.—'perhaps,' says Mr. M'Leod,' three jollier hurras were never given than at the conclusion of this short, but well timed address.' The attack, however, did not take place: and the next day the long-expected relief from Batavia made its appearance, in the East India Company's cruizer, the Ternate, dispatched by Lord Amherst, who, after passing three days and four nights in an open boat, had reached that city.

The conduct of Captain Maxwell, on this trying occation, justly endeared him to all on board the Alceste, from the ambassador to the lowest seaman. 'By his judicious arrangements,' says Mr. M'Leod, 'we were preserved from all the horrors of anarchy and confusion. His measures inspired confidence and hope; whilst his personal example, in the hour of danger, gave courage and animation to all around him.'

The Cæsar, a private ship, was hired at Batavia to bring home the embassy, and the Alceste: besides them, it seems, she had two passengers of no ordinary description — the the one an Ourang-Outang; the other a Boa snake, of the species known by the name of Constrictor. The former arrived safely in England, and sees company 'at home' every day at his mansion in the Strand; the other died of a diseased stomach, between the Cape and St. Helena, having taken but two meals from the time of his embarkation.

BRITISH REVIEW.

No. XXI.

EMBASSY TO CHINA.

The only other wonders set forth in these books of travels are Bonaparte and a Boa-Constrictor. There were two of the latter species put on board a ship at Borneo, but as one of them had sprawled into the sea, and was drowned, there was now only one on its passage to England. The live stock provided for his use, in the Cæsar, consisted of six goats of the ordinary size; fize being considered as a fair allowance for as many months.

"At an early period of the voyage we had an exhibition of his talent in the way of eating, which he was publicly performed on the quarter-deck, upon which he was brought. The sliding door being opened; one of the goats was thrust in, and the door of the cage shut. The poor goat, as if instantly aware of all the horrors of its perilous situation, immediately began to utter the most piercing and distressing cries, butting instinctively at the same time, with its head towards the serpent, in self-defence. The snake, which at first appeared scarcely to notice the poor animal, soon began to stir a little, and turning its head in the direction of the goat, it at lenght fixed a deadly and malignant eye on the trembling victim, whose agony and terror seemed to increase; for previous to the snake seizing its prey, it shook in every limb, but still continued its unavailing show of attack, by butting at the serpent, which now became sufficiently animated to prepare for the banquet. The first operation was that of darting out his forked tongue, and at the same time rearing a little his head; then suddenly seizing the goat by the fore leg with his mouth, and throwing him down, he encircled him in an instant in his horrid folds. So quick, indeed, and so instantaneous was the act, that it was impossible for the eye to follow the rapid convolutions of his elongated body. It was not a regular *screw-like* turn that was formed, but resembling rather a knot; one part of the body overlaying the other, as if to add weight to the muscular pressure, the more effectually to crush his object. During this time he continued to grasp with his mouth, though it appeared an unnecessary precaution, that part of the animal which he had first seized. The poor goat in the mean time continued its feeble and half-stifled cries for some minutes, but they became more faint; and at last it expired. The snake, however, retained it for a considerable time in its grasp after it became motionless. He then began cautiously and slowly to unfold himself, till the goat fell dead from its monstrous embrace; when he began to prepare himself for the feast. Placing his mouth in front of the head of the dead animal, he commenced by lubricating with his saliva that part of the goat; and then taking its muzzle into his mouth, which had, and indeed always has, the appearance of a raw lacerated wound, he sucked it in as far as the horns would allow. These protuberances opposed some little difficulty, not so much from their extent as from their points: however, they also in a short time disappeared, that is to say, externally; but their progress was still to be traced very distinctly on the outside, threatening every moment to protrude through the skin. The victim had now descended as far as the shoulders; and it was an astonishing sight to observe the action of the snake's muscles when stretched to such an unnatural extent,—an extent which must have utterly destroyed the muscular power in any animal that was not, like himself, endowed with very peculiar faculties of expansion and action at the same time. When his head and neck had no other appearance than that of a serpent's skin, stuffed almost to bursting, still the working of the muscles were evident, and his power of suction, as it is erroneously called, unabated: it was, in fact, the effect of a contractile muscular power, assisted by two rows of strong hooked teeth." ..... "The whole operation of completely gorging the goat occupied about two hours and twenty minutes; at the end of which time the tumefaction was confined to the middle part of the body or stomach; the superior parts, which had been so much distended, having resumed their natural dimensions. He now coiled himself up again, and lay quietly in his torpid state for about three weeks or a month; when, his last meal appearing to be completely digested and dissolved, he was presented with another goat, which he devoured with equal facility."—"As we approached the Cape of Good Hope, this animal began to droop, as was then supposed, from the increasing cold of the weather, and, he refused to kill some fowls that were offered to him. Between the Cape and St. Helena he was found dead in his cage; and, on dissection, the coats of his stomach were discovered to be excoriated and perforated by worms. Nothing remained of the goat except one of the horns, every other part being dissolved."

VARIETIES.

After Easter, it is said, the Directors of the British Institution intend to open their Gallery, in Pall-mall, with a choice collection of the works of British Artists. The following have already been tendered by the liberality of their present owners:—

The Water Doctor, by WILKIE.—The affected sagacity of the ignorant and conceited empiric, whilst the wretched appearance of his patient shows how little he is likely to recover under such advice, painted with all the spirit that this admirable artist possesses.—Visct. S—D—TH.

The Return of the Prodigal Son, one of Mr. BIRD's best performances.—The Prodigal is represented as coming back in due contrition, humbled and pennyless,—yet there is something in his countenance that shews that he has yet the same disposition, and is ready to play the same tricks, as soon as he becomes saucy with his prosperity.—Rt. Hon. G. C—NN—G.

Sheep, a Study from Nature, by MORLAND.—The good natured stupidity of the animals, and the richness of the pasture they are feeding in, this painter's happiest style.—Marquis C—MD—N.

Swine Eating out of a Trough, by the same Artist.—This was originally painted for Lord K——NT—N, but is now the property of overgrown Rat?

New Shoes and Mama's Darling, two little pictures, well known from the engravings, to be met with at all the print shops.—The childish vanity and conceit with good effect. Trifling productions, but perfect in their way.—Earl of BEAUCHAMP.

An Ass in a Pound braying, by MORLAND.—Rt. Hon. B—GGE B—TH—ST.

Ditto, eating Thistle, of equal merit.—H—LEY ADD—G—TON.

Portrait of the famous Barrington, by HOPPNER.—This picture has been long in Mr. C—KER's family,—a Disciple of LAVATER may study it with great satisfaction. It is imposible not to trace in the countenance the deceit & falsehood of the character. It is well known that he afterwards repaired some of the errors of his early life by his conduct at Botany Bay, which shews what effect this punishment can have upon such a character as BARRINGTON and his like.—J.—W. CRO—K—R, Esq.

An Irish Fair, by MAC CREADY.—The vulgar ease of the principale figures true to the life. A ragged headed boy in the corner, climbing on the shoulders of a woman to get a good place to see the show, and then pushing her down; painted with great humour.—V—S—Y FITZ—R—LD, Esq.

The Welsh Piper, by HEAPHY, playing at a Gentleman's door, and endeavouring to work his way into the Servant's Hall.—C. W. W—NN, Esq.

ON OBSERVING A LEARNED GENTLEMAN, WHO DID NOT SIT EASY ON HIS SEAT, ON HORSEBACK.

When you see so much light
'Twixt the saddle and breech
You may fairly conclude
'Tis not a Horse-Leech.

AN ENGLISH BULL!—The following whimsical case occurred a few days ago at the Old Bailey:—An old officer of the Court was about to administer the oath to Mr. J. Baldock (who is very deaf) to give his evidence on the trial of Ward, for forgery, he bawled into Mr. Baldock's ear, in a tone of the greatest self complacency, "If you don't hear what I say, tell me so,"

Mr. Henry Mellerish, of Chichester, has now in his possession a *Bantam sow*, which he bred himself, and that has produced him in seven farrows the unparalleled number of one hundred and sixty-six pigs, viz. 22 21, 25, 26, 25, 27, 20. This fertile animal is remarkably handsome, and is supposed to weigh 100 stone.

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